

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1757.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1850.

PRICE 4d.

Stamped Edition, 5d.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

OLD POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

Collections towards a History of Pottery and Porcelain. By Joseph Marryat. 8vo. Murray.

THIS volume has been got up "regardless of expense," and is a very handsome production of the ornamental and illustrative press. The coloured specimens of the most curious wares are as perfect as *fac-similes*, and the multitude of woodcuts are executed in the clearest and best possible style. There is indeed everything to recommend the work, and, as far as it enters into the subject, the *Fanities* in old china (if we may apply the term to so many sorts varying from the Chinese model) have every reason to be satisfied with Mr. Marryat's exposition of their favourite pursuit, or rather, as we should say, their favourite passion. Of the worth and value of that pursuit or passion we cannot confess to entertaining the highest opinion; but, on the contrary, we have often been amazed at the admiration it excites in some breasts, and the prices it draws from many pockets. It is, nevertheless, an innocent fancy and a pleasant occupation for the wealthy and idle; and to a certain degree interesting, as regards the progress of the Arts. As for caring what potter or pottery turned out an ugly yellow-and-green or red cup, whence we are not allowed to take our tea or coffee for fear of an accident to the precious article, or labouring to ascertain whether it pertained to A.D. 1479 or 1503, was an original or an imitation, or a forgery, we are perfectly contented with a modern Wedgwood or Copeland, clean, clear, brilliant, and tasteful, which may be used without excessive alarm, and washed with hardly any trouble. Even sideboards and chimney-pieces set out with virtu of this kind have failed to attract our enthusiasm; and Raffaele and Majolica, and Fayence and Chelsea, and Dresden and Sevres, except where we found beauties of form, design, or colour, have passed as unregarded in our eyes (save to keep from them with our coat tails or elbows) as the windows of a curiosity shop in Wardour Street, or the displays piled up for show in the common crockery warehouses everywhere about. Yet we are aware that there are many exquisite performances in this branch of manufacture from which considerable gratification can be elicited, and that, as the Americans say, the *items* preserved and handed down illustrate various periods of progress and retrogression, and the efforts made by sundry governments, as well as enterprising persons and companies, to establish peculiar and lucrative commodities for the trade in pottery and porcelain. Before metals and glass were used for similar purposes, the consumption of breakable vessels of clay was immense, and the demand, of course, commensurate; and thus we discover the acres of Roman remains which astonish us by their magnitude in many parts of England and the continent.

The potter's wheel, indeed, belongs to the

earliest records of civilization, and thence it is the more interesting to trace its course through many successive ages which followed Jewish, Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman histories. But our present inquiries are confined to later epochs of the fictile arts—namely, to those which were created by circumstantial efforts during the last four centuries. The time which preceded them, it is hinted, will furnish materials for a separate volume, and we can well imagine one of not inferior merit.

Mr. Marryat commences by stating the difference between soft pottery (*tendre*) and hard (*dur*), which terms have reference to the composition as well as to the degree of heat to which the vessel is exposed in the furnace—as, for instance, common brick is soft, and fire-brick hard, and the same distinction exists between common earthenware and queen's and stone ware.

Fayence, from the most ancient period, leads off the way, and its characteristics are:—

"Soft paste, which may be scratched with a knife or file,—composed of clay, sand, and lime (*Pâte argilo-sableuse calcariifère*), and, generally, fusibility at the heat of a porcelain furnace. These soft wares are divided into four kinds, viz.:—

"1. Unglazed (*maïes*); 2. Lustrous (*lustrées*); 3. Glazed (*vernissées*); 4. Enamelled (*émaillées*).

"The three first kinds comprise the ancient pottery of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, as well as the more modern in common use among all nations."

The last kind, that is to say, the enamelled,—

"Is covered with thick enamel, composed of siliceous or quartzose sand, with oxides of tin and lead, whence the term *stannifère*, given to it by M. Brongniart. This ware is susceptible of being decorated with paintings of great delicacy."

And the productions of Persia, Arabia, and Spain being of an earlier date than the fifteenth century, Mr. Marryat puts them aside, and proceeds to treat of what Italy, France, and Germany have performed. As there is no direct sequence or connexion among these varieties, which appear to start up at chance times in countries far apart, any analysis of the whole is out of the question; and we must therefore select what seems most curious anywhere to indicate the nature of the author's researches. He thus begins:—

"The Italian pottery, generally known under the names of Majolica, Raffaele ware, and sometimes by the term of 'Umbrian ware,' though the production of the fifteenth century, owed its origin, about the twelfth century, to the introduction into Italy of the Moorish pottery, obtained as the spoil of conquest by the various Italian republican states engaged in warfare with the Infidels."

"The first introduction of painted pottery into Italy may be traced to the Pisans. It is related by Sismondi, that the zeal of the Pisans against the Infidels urged their undertaking the deliverance of the Tyrrhene Sea from the aggression of the Mussulman Corsairs. A king of Majorca, named Nazaredeck, by his atrocious acts of piracy spread terror along the coasts of France and Italy. It was computed that 20,000 Christians were confined in his dungeons. In the year 1113 the citizens of Pisa were exhorted on the festival of Easter by their Archbishop, in the name of the God of the

Christians, to undertake the deliverance of their brethren who were groaning in the prisons of the Infidels, and thereby maintain the glory of Pisa. Religious enthusiasm soon took possession of the minds of all present, and every man capable of bearing arms took up the cross and prepared for the expedition. In the month of August, the Crusaders set sail for the Balearic Isles, but the mariner's compass not having been then invented to assist them in their navigation, after a violent tempest they were thrown upon the coast of Catalonia, where they remained till the following year. They again sailed in the month of April, 1114, and reached Ivica. After a bloody combat they took the Island, and passed on to Majorca, where they undertook the siege of the town of that name, which was valiantly defended for a whole year, but was taken about Easter, 1115, notwithstanding the courageous resistance of the Saracens, assisted by their numerous allies. The king was killed, his successor was made prisoner and conducted to Pisa, and spoils and booty of immense value freighted the Pisan galleys in their triumphant return to their native city."

"That the painted Moorish pottery, an article of great value, and supposed to have been almost unknown at that period in Italy, formed part of these spoils, appears probable from the fact of plates, or *bacini*, of apparently Moorish pattern and origin, being found incrustated in the walls of the most ancient churches of Pisa, as well as in those of many other towns in Italy."

And—

"Notwithstanding the foregoing testimony, which may be considered nearly conclusive as to the Moorish origin of Italian pottery, Passeri claims the invention on behalf of his birth-place Pesaro, in which city he says that the manufacture of pottery existed from the earliest times; that it remained in abeyance during the decline of the Roman empire, and revived about the fourteenth century, at which period arose the custom of decorating the façades of churches with coloured plates of earthenware (*bacini*); that some of a yellow colour still remained on the Church of St. Agostino, and that some yellow and green ones which adorned the façades of the Duomo and St. Fernando, had been removed in his time. He asserts that these specimens were not Moorish, but the first efforts of Italian art; and he thinks it probable that the art originated with Luca della Robbia, and that it might have been brought by the Sforzi to Pesaro, where it could have been easily adapted to all kinds of pottery, at a period long prior to the introduction into Italy of the 'contrefaite majoricaine.'"

"The immortal Raffaele Sanzio d'Urbino, who was born at Urbino in 1483, and died at Rome in 1520, has given his name to this ware. But this general use of the term 'Raffaele ware' has, doubtless, arisen from an erroneous supposition that its splendid designs were either painted by him or under his immediate direction; whereas the finest specimens are not of an earlier date than 1540. The designs for many of them were, however, furnished by his scholars from the original drawings of their great master."

"It is matter of indifference whether Raffaele himself ever painted any of these earthen plates with his own hand, since they could not now be

† "In the Museum at Frankfurt is a composition in earthenware of many hundred figures, representing the Virgin and Saints, by George Andrioli, 1811; which served as an altar-piece to a church at Gubbio. It is of great merit."

Enlarged 247.]

identified; while the pretty legend of the arts, that love guided his pencil, loses little of its value by the uncertainty. At all events, it is certain that the compositions of Raffaele are found upon a very large number of Majolica vessels. * * *

"Keyser relates that Baron Tassis, of Venice, possessed an autograph writing of Raffaele, in which he informs the Duchess of Urbino that the designs are ready which the princess had desired to be made for some porcelain for her sideboard.

"The early specimens, from 1450 to 1500, were a coarse ware, called Mezza Majolica. The finer ware, called 'Porcellana,' was afterwards introduced, on which the artists were able to paint grander compositions, and with better taste. It was at its greatest celebrity from 1540 to 1560, under Duke Guidobaldo II. During this period, artists were employed of first-rate merit, and designs were introduced from classical or scriptural subjects, which were taken from the drawings and Marc Antonio prints of the school of Raffaele, and other great masters, especially Parmegiano. Afterwards, from various circumstances, particularly the death of its royal patron, which took place in 1574, the manufacture began rapidly to decline, and the introduction of Oriental porcelain completed its ruin."

This account of one of the first manufactures may serve as an example of all the rest, such as the Palissy ware of France, the Delft of Holland, the English Staffordshire and Chelsea, the Dresden porcelain, other German kinds, the porcelain of St. Cloud, afterwards transferred to Sèvres, and the specimens from the establishments of Florence, Venice, and Naples. The plates and wood-cuts of the Majolica must again extort our panegyric as we turn over these pages; and the Exhibition of 1851 will have, in many respects, a difficult ordeal to encounter in the obvious comparison which will at once institute itself; for—

"The cisterns of large dimensions, and the vases of every quaint variety of form, highly embellished with paintings, with their handles formed of serpents, and rims surmounted by grotesque figures of animals and fishes, and also those vessels used by apothecaries to hold their drugs, are greatly to be admired.

"Amatorii, a name given to various pieces, such as small basins or small deep dishes (*bacinetti*) adorned with the portrait and name of a favourite lady to be presented by a lover as a pledge, are not less admirable specimens of the art. On such was inscribed under the portrait the name in this fashion:—

MINERVA BELLA.

CECILIA BELLA.

These portraits are interesting as giving the costume and head-dress of the period.

"Small plates for ices and sweetmeats, about a palm in diameter; children's plates, with paintings in the style of the *Festa di Ballo*; nuptial vases, with appropriate subjects; vases for holding different kinds of wine, poured out from one spout; 'Fiaschini,' or small flasks, in the shape of lemons and apples; cups covered with tendrils, and other quaint devices; small statues of saints; jocose figures; birds of every kind, coloured after nature; painted tiles, used for walls and floors, many of them admirably executed, show the great variety and excellence of this ware."

About 1590 the Majolica was introduced into France, in which—

"Though the quality of the ware was common, the brilliancy of the dark blue enamel, and the white patterns upon it, have a very striking appearance. The introduction, however, of porcelain in the sixteenth century superseded the use of this as well as of all fine enamelled wares."

And we are also told that—

"It is to the introduction of the fine English

wares as well as of Oriental porcelain, which came into general use in Europe, that the decline of the manufacture of fine pottery is to be attributed. The complicated forms, the fine and delicate paintings required, enhanced too much the price of a ware, of which the material was less esteemed than that of the new sort which then appeared. So that the fine enamelled soft pottery ceased to be made in the seventeenth century, and the manufacture degenerated to very ordinary ware."

The Palissy ware is about the most remarkable in the entire series:—

"The natural objects which are placed upon this Fayence are very true in form and colour; for, with the exception of certain leaves, all were moulded from nature. The choice he has made shows that this potter was a skilful naturalist, for the fossil shells with which he has ornamented his different pieces, are the tertiary shells of the Paris basin, and their species can be clearly recognised. The fish are those of the Seine; the reptiles and plants, of the environs of Paris. There is no foreign natural production to be seen on his ware."

The hardware is distinguished from that to which our preceding extracts refer not only by its hardness, but also from porcelain by its opacity, and—

"Is not to be scratched by the knife; is opaque, argil-siliceous, infusible. It is the production chiefly of the period between the sixteenth and the eighteenth centuries."

We must, however, refrain from details, and content ourselves with putting in a word or two for England:—

"Shakespeare's Jug,* which has been carefully preserved by the descendants of the immortal bard since the year 1616, is, perhaps, the most remarkable example of the Elizabethan Pottery now existing. The shape partakes very much of the form of the old German or Dutch ewer, without, however, the usual top or cover; the one now attached to the jug being a modern addition of silver, with a medallion bust of the poet in the centre, beautifully executed, and inscribed, 'WM. SHAKESPEARE AT THE AGE OF FORTY.' It is about ten inches high, and sixteen inches round at the largest part, and is divided lengthwise into eight compartments, having each a mythological subject in high relief. All of these, although executed in the quaint style of the period, possess considerable merit. Some of them, indeed, manifest much masterly grouping of both human figures and animals; and such is the admirable state of preservation of this very interesting old English relic, that as correct a judgment may be formed of its workmanship, as in the days of its first possessor; at all events, as regards the degree of perfection which English Pottery had attained in the Elizabethan age, an inspection of this Jug will justify the presumption, that her court was not less tastefully provided in that respect than those of the Continent, notwithstanding the obscurity in which the precise locality and extent of the manufactory is unfortunately involved.

"The presumptive evidence of this ware being English is derived from the mode of its manufacture, the forms, and the subjects of the designs. The mode of making it was entirely different from that usually employed in making pottery vessels, which are first formed by the hand or lathe, and then passed to the kiln; whereas in the formation of this ware, the materials were diluted with water to the consistence of soup, in which state they were

* "Fictile vessels, probably imported from Germany and the Low Countries, were so much esteemed in Queen Elizabeth's reign, as to be mounted in a very costly manner. An inventory of that period of the effects of a Staffordshire gentleman, gives to two 'Jug stone pots, bordered with silver and gilt, with covers,' the value of 3*l.*, while 'two Venice glasses, gilded, and in cases,' were worth only 6*s.* 8*d.*

"This relic of Shakespeare was formerly the property of Edwin Lees, Esq., of Forthampton Cottages, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and was sold by auction in May, 1841. It has since been exhibited in the west of England, and has attracted very considerable attention."

called 'slip,' and were poured into a mould similar to those used for making silver or other metallic vessels, and the water then evaporated. This process accounts for the great lightness of the ware. When the workers in metal found that, by the introduction of fine earthenware, their trade was injured, it is probable that many of them would apply their moulds to pottery purposes; which circumstance may account for there being no specific locality for the manufacture of this ware. The forms, patterns, and designs also resemble very much the fashion of silver plate made at that period. The ware made in Staffordshire in 1700, and subsequently by Wedgwood, was evidently formed from the plastic clay, and the patterns laid on in the usual way. They are easily distinguished from the early manufacture."

With this extract we almost conclude, leaving the Capo di Monte, and other striking specimens, to be ascertained from Mr. Marryat's animated descriptions, accompanied by anecdotes (of which we append a sample), both instructive and amusing; and we have only to add that monograms, tables, catalogues, vocabulary, and other needful accessories, contribute to the general excellence of his work:—

"The Germans sometimes imitated a helmet to form a drinking cup, but the origin of this is more readily accounted for.

"For other curious forms we refer to 'Rhyton,' and we also give a figure of one of those singular drinking cups painted with eyes, which are common in Sicily, and are found more plentifully at Vulci than in any other site in Etruria. The meaning of these eyes has not yet been satisfactorily determined. There is some plausibility in the opinion that these eyes were charms against the evil eye, in which the ancients believed as strongly as the modern inhabitants of southern Europe."

[Might they not signify an assent to tipping — "Will you drink?" "Eye-aye!"]

Of the word flagon we read:—

"FLAGON, FLAGGON, FLAÇON, *Fr.*—'A two-quart measure,' (Thompson); 'of wood,' (Dr. Lye); 'of leather,' (Cotgrove). The original form appears to have been that of a wine skin, or flask, such as that of Florence, which is supposed to be derived from a drop of water on the point of falling. Ralegh (b. l., c. 5) calls a Flacon 'une bouteille à vis,' that is, with a screw or cover over the top. It was probably shorter in the neck, and less spheroidal than the flask.

"When the communion was administered under both kinds to the laity, much larger vessels were required than when the priest only received it. The crewet (See 'Cruet'), which contained at most two or three wine glasses, was put aside for the flagon which was ordered to be used in the rubric at the Reformation. Either from motives of economy or from bad taste, a vessel in the form of the tankard, only higher, has been substituted for the flagon in most of the communion plate in this country. It is to be hoped, in this age of conformity with the rubric, the flagon will be restored."

To end with the useful:—

"The best European colours are the ruby found upon the old Majolica of Pesaro, the Bleu de Roi, Turquoise, and Rose Du Barri upon that of Sèvres, the claret of Chelsea, and the blue of Derby and Worcester. These are all prepared from metallic oxides, ground down with fluxes or fusible glasses. When painted, the porcelain is placed on the enamel kiln (*moufle*), when the fluxed oxides melt and fasten to the glazed surface, forming coloured glasses. (See 'Kiln.')

"Blues are made from cobalt, varied by the addition of the oxides of tin and zinc. Green—Oxides of copper. Fine greens from protoxide of chrome. Red—Nitrate of iron, chromate of lead, and muriate of manganese. Pink—Subchromate of tin. Rose Colour—Gold and tin (precipitate of cassius) with a



little silver. *Brown*—Chromate of iron or antimony, lead and manganese. *Orange*—Antimony and tin. *Yellow*—Antimony, tin and lead, and chromate of lead. *Black*—Oxide of platinum or iron, cobalt, nickel and antimony. *White*—Arsenic and tin. Gold is applied to china in the state of amalgam, ground fine in turpentine, with a metallic flux, and afterwards burnished with agates."

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Reports of the Council and Auditors of the Zoological Society of London. Taylors. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, with Illustrations.* Longmans.

WE take up the "Reports and Proceedings of the Zoological Society," not with the hope of finding entertaining matter for extract, because we have noticed the most prominent in our usual report of the Meetings, but with the view of calling attention to its history and reformed management, as an example for other institutions similarly established among us for the advancement of natural science. The first society that was incorporated in London for the study of animals and plants was the Linnean. It possesses an excellent lending library, and several valuable herbaria, including that of the immortal naturalist after whom it is named. There is also an important collection of birds and shells, of which many of the specimens are highly valued on account of being the types of species described in the "Systema Naturæ," and bearing references to the author's copy of that work in the library in his own handwriting. The Linneans occupy a mansion in Soho Square, formerly the residence of their great patron and president, Sir Joseph Banks; and in the early part of the present century, when the weekly soirées of Sir Joseph were the resort of men of letters, exercised considerable influence among the learned. As observations and materials in natural history began to increase, the study of the animal and vegetable kingdoms became more departmental. Naturalists separated themselves more into classes, and the zoologists determined upon forming a society of their own. The Zoological, Entomological, Botanical, and Horticultural Societies may all be regarded as off-shoots from their honoured parent, now, alas! with means scarcely adequate to the publication of its scientific memoirs, and needing some vigorous measures for its amelioration in conformity with the spirit of the times.

The Zoological Society was the first of these fugitive companies to obtain a royal charter for itself, and the first to speculate in a scheme for providing the "needful." The society was instituted for the advancement of zoology and animal physiology, and has published some very important memoirs on the subject; but the "vital feature of the institution" was the formation of a menagerie, or vivarium, as it is officially termed, exhibited in an elegant suburban garden, which became a place of fashionable resort, and added largely to the funds. The council made hay whilst the sun shone, and accumulated a reserved fund of nearly 20,000*l.* Fashion, however, always fickle, deserted the zoologists for the horticulturists. The fragrant exhibitions of Chiswick were soon preferred to those of Regent's Park. The funded property of the society dwindled under a system of prudential economy to one-third, and the scientific meet-

ings were almost deserted, when the attention of the council was aroused to the danger of their position by the appearance of a printed Letter to the President, of which the purport may be gathered from its motto:—"Confirmat usum qui tollit abusum." It went to expose the vicious system of forming councils of men of wealth and station, unaccustomed to habits of business, possessed of every desirable qualification except an acquaintance with the matter in hand, and contented to place themselves in the hands of an Honorary Secretary, while incurring the mismanagement that insensibly arises out of a compact, in which one party takes all the power, the other all the homage. We do not, however, approve of the style in which that letter was written. It was evidently the production of one inexperienced in matters of controversy. Had it been indited with more courtesy, the honest indignation of the writer would have been more appreciated. It was impossible, however, to deny the force of his arguments, and they have, doubtless, worked silently together for good. Certain it is that a change developed itself in the society's affairs. The honorary secretary resigned; and a paid, and therefore working, secretary reigned in his stead. The finances and general management of the Zoological Society improved from that moment, and we are glad to see that the policy inculcated in that letter, of making a more spirited application of the funds, instead of laying them up in a napkin, by the introduction of an injurious system of retrenchment, is responded to in the Report before us. The council and auditors are now "convinced by experience that an energetic development of the society's resources is the only basis upon which the success of the institution can be maintained." They regard the important result of an increasing income "as conclusive evidence in favour of the vigorous measures commenced in 1848." And, lastly, the council and auditors consider it "worthy of notice, that the recent liberal expenditure on the main and vital feature of the institution has been rewarded by the re-establishment of the celebrity of the collection as the finest public vivarium in Europe."

Such is the kind of policy adopted by the councils of 1847-50. The success of it is shown in the rising prosperity of the society. First among the vigorous measures alluded to came the reduction of the price of admission to the gardens on Mondays, which was attended with the following result:—In 1846 and 1847, the Monday visitors at a shilling, on the recommendation of a Fellow, were 24,415 = 1220*l.* 15*s.*; in 1848 and 1849 the number of Monday visitors at sixpence, without the ceremony of a recommendation, amounted to 130,048 = 3251*l.* 4*s.* Another excellent feature of the new policy was the building of a house for the exhibition of living reptiles. There was something very novel in the free display, among branches of trees, of snakes, lizards, cameleons, frogs, &c., with their meretricious and gaudy colouring, and numbers flocked to see the reality of what was only known to them hitherto as a romance. We hear, too, that some gigantic African snails have been just added to the collection. The greatest card of all has been the recent acquisition of a hippopotamus, and too much praise cannot be given to the secretary,

Mr. Mitchell, both for his indefatigable exertions in securing the safe arrival of the animal, and for his admirable tact in sending a return present to the Viceroy of Egypt of a stud of greyhounds. It is not, perhaps, generally known that the hippopotamus has a double interest for the naturalist—first, on account of its having been brought to Europe during the time of the Romans, when it took part in their festive games, and was depicted on some of their coins; and secondly, because that, during a very early period of the world's history, though comparatively recent in geologic time, the swamps of this portion of the globe were inhabited by a huge species of hippopotamus, whose fossil remains are still to be found in some parts of England.

The scientific business of the society has not been marked with so great an improvement as may be expected when the vivarium shall furnish the needful more abundantly, and become more subservient to the purposes of science. The library remains *in statu quo*. Out of an income during the past year of nearly 9000*l.*, only 28*l.* has been expended in books—about half the sum devoted to keepers' liveries. The Library will, however, be of little service until a catalogue of its contents is printed and circulated amongst the members, and we trust the council will give their earliest attention to it.

After this admonition, it remains to say a word of encouragement in favour of the new plan of publishing illustrations to the 'Proceedings,' making the second out of the four measures suggested in the 'Letter,' which have been brought into operation with success. The plates are beautifully executed, and they have a popular as well as scientific interest. No Part of 'Transactions' was issued last year, and we observe that a decrease in the expense of these is pleaded as a set-off against an increase in the cost of 'Proceedings.' This should not be, whilst so valuable a paper as that of Professor Owen 'On the Wingless Birds of New Zealand' is waiting for the press. It is like robbing Peter to pay Paul.

CENTO: WESTWOOD'S POEMS.

The Burden of the Bell, and other Lyrics. By T. Westwood. 8vo. Lumley.

THERE are some folks pretending to be shrewd discerners of the times, who tell us that the age of poetry is gone; but these teachers are superficial in observation and still more shallow in thought—for the position is false, whether viewed metaphysically or by the light of fact. It is true the substantial interests of humanity have taken a wider development in these latter times, and that our ears are everlastingly assailed with the clatter of railways, free-trade, and such like matters; and to those who never dream of looking beyond the surface, it may indeed seem that the physical has triumphed over the imaginative nature of man. But such is not the case. Civilization has advanced—our material wants have multiplied—our dominion over the sensible world has exhibited itself in myriad forms, but, beneath all this hubbub and confusion, the spiritual nature of man has been silently and surely fulfilling its high vocation. If the sensuous has widened its

range of operation, truly the super-sensuous has done the same.

Poetry is not an adventitious growth in the history of our mental progress—it is not limited to any age or race of men—it is the product of one of the noblest faculties of our nature, and is as imperishable as that nature itself. The lapse of a thousand generations cannot impair it, as long as the mind remains the complex thing it is, built up of reason and fancy (we use the word in its good old import) in everlasting ferment with social and moral sympathies and the religious sense. The form of poetry has changed, its *subject matter* has changed, but every child that is born into the world comes with an imagination as free and fresh as in the earliest ages of our race. The constitution of the human mind is now as it ever was—there has been accumulation in the materials of our knowledge, but no abstraction from, or addition to, our faculties. No, no! Only viewing the question upon *à priori* metaphysical grounds, we may affirm most dogmatically that the age of poetry is not gone, and will never go—the grave oracular utterance to the contrary is twaddle and nothing more.

But putting aside all reference to our mental constitution, what says the testimony of *fact*? What says the literary history of the 19th century, the age of material interests, to repeat the jargon of the day? We do not hesitate to affirm that the time in which we have the privilege of living may fearlessly compete with the most boasted and bepraised epochs of poetic development—with the age of Pericles, and Augustus, and Elizabeth, and Louis the Fourteenth. The haze of distance naturally enough magnifies objects—Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakspeare, Racine, are indeed mighty names to love and venerate; they may, if you will, stand apart and unapproachable in the starry heavens of genius. But two or three giants in a population do not constitute a Patagonian race, nor should we describe a nation as dwarfish and degenerate because it could not boast of a Goliath. And have we no names? Are Campbell, Moore, Burns, Wordsworth, Barrett, Southey, Shelley, Tennyson, Hemans, Landon, Milman, Byron, Joanna Baillie, Walter Scott, Goethe, Schiller, and a host of others whose aggregate poetic genius forms so illustrious a mass—are all these to be counted as dust in the balance? Let us not be dazzled by a few great names. Homer alone does not constitute a poetic age. Let the pyramid stand unrivalled, if you please, in their colossal stupendous vastness, but not the less beautiful in their exquisite proportions are the temples and monuments of Greece.

We have always esteemed the anthology of a country the safest criterion of its poetical genius and tendencies. True poetry is that which addresses itself to the mass, and which the multitude can feel. Your metaphysical subtleties, your transcendental flights, your stilted and oracular verbiage, do not constitute poetry. Nor is bulk or length an essential element. A great poem is too often a great bore. It is a vulgar error to suppose that small poems are the offspring of inferior genius. Many a sonnet, with its unpretending form, many a lyric of a hundred lines, contains as much genius as the bulkiest epic. The error has originated in confounding the faculty of creative thinking with constructive-

ness. A poetic thought stands alone in its massiveness—its undivided beauty or sublimity cannot be heightened by the addition of a multitude of other thoughts. The combination of ideas in the production of a large work is a talent quite distinct, and we think of inferior quality. And is not the verdict of generations in favour of our opinion? A few large poems of supreme excellence remain, and even these are mostly read in fragments. But the hymns of Homer, the pastorals of Theocritus, the eclogues of Virgil, and the odes of Horace, are, and ever will be, the delight of imaginative minds. The *Paradise Lost*, the *Seasons*, the *Excursion*, are read through by few, and of those few an ingenuous confession would plead guilty to *ennui* in the perusal, but the *Allegro* and *Penseroso*, the *Castle of Indolence*, and the sonnets and lyrics are read, and read, and read again, with ever-renewed delight. We might go on for ever with this kind of illustration, and it would not be difficult to discover the reason, as based upon the truest principles of the art and of our common nature.

The volume which has suggested these almost desultory remarks forms precisely a part of what may be called the anthology of our country. Many of the poems—and some of the best—have already appeared in the *Athenæum* and *Gentleman's Magazine*, and Mr. Westwood has rendered an acceptable service to his friends and the public by collecting them into a more convenient and permanent shape, for much of our fugitive poetry, worthy of a better fate, is consigned to comparative oblivion in the pages of serial publications.

The "Burden of the Bell," &c., which we are now introducing to our readers, is the third collection of lyrical and other poems Mr. Westwood has published. The former two volumes were received favourably, as indicative of much poetic talent and facility of versification. As might have been expected where the genuine stamina existed, the present work shows considerable progress both in expression and maturity of thought, and we anticipate still better things when the author shall favour us with his fourth volume, which we trust he will not fail to do in due time. It is the duty of a poet to work steadily on through evil and through good report. He may write much that will perish—the words of the prophetess are not always inspired—and Time with stern impartial hand will winnow the corn from the chaff; still he must work, work, work—his gift constitutes his vocation—and to adopt Mr. Westwood's own beautiful words:—

"Meekly, patiently,
Sing thou thy songs along the world's highways,
Putting not from thee any need of praise
That grudging hands dole out: high task is thine;
High recompense, if worthily and well,
Thy lays, with upward aspiration, swell
The soul's brave utterance of the truth divine:—
High task, if only one poor human heart
Be raised, and cheered, and strengthened by thine art;
High recompense, if not a voice be found
I' the world to bless thee—angels catch the sound
Of the eternal truth on earthly ground,
And there is joy in heaven."

Then Poet, I would bid thee
Thus nobly work, content, for present gain,
That all the beautiful of earth's domain
Is thy great heritage:—that unto thee
A grander music soundeth from the sea,—
A richer fragrance in the flower is shrined,—
A softer murmur in the wind,—
Than greeteth the world's sense—that all are fraught
With revelations to thy quickening thought;
With solemn whispers of mysterious things,
With stately fancies, fine imaginings:—

And more, O Christian Poet! that all these
Are but faint types and transient images
Of an unfading beauty, that shall be
Thine ever, through a glad eternity,
When the world's toll is o'er. Work on, work on;
Tarry not, rest not, till the crown is won
Which sueth living brows,—the holy crown,
That, with its deathless, shadowless renown,
O Poet, I would wish thee!"

We invite the attention of our readers to a poem entitled "Mummy wrapping," which, under much quaintness of style and rapidity of versification, contains a substratum of thought, both sad and profound, at once sternly reproving quack tricks and harlequin mannerisms, and teaching, under playful analogies, that perspicuity and simplicity of expression form the true nobility of composition. Let our youthful authors who may be too easily disposed to imitate the defects of certain popular writers, ponder again and again over this poem—it may stand them in good stead.

"Go, young Poet—have your will—
Follow out your fantasy:—
Sing, as larks sing, no note failing,
Make your lays clear, strong, prevailing—
Let your style flow calm and steady,
As a stream without an eddy:—
Strip your whole thought bare to view,
As the antique singers do."

The concluding poem in the volume—always excepting the "Envoi"—is a great favourite of ours, and, did our space warrant, we should transcribe the whole of it as an ornament to our pages. "When I was a Child," is a fair specimen of the playful humour of our poet, combined with that chastened mournfulness with which every thoughtful man must contemplate the illusions of his youth—it reminds one strongly of poor Hood's "I remember, I remember." The pranks and waggeries of the frolicsome "Fairy," and the wonderment of "Madge the Maid," and the merry-makings of the "Fairy Court" we must pass over, and, apologizing to the author for the mutilation of this charming poem, we must content ourselves with extracting the conclusion, which will thrust home to every heart. The golden dreams which are never dreamt but once have vanished into empty air—the child has grown up within the reach of manhood's shadow, and the "dissolving views" of youthful imagination have been succeeded by realities "cold though clear"—the fairy is gone—with weeping eyes he has taken leave of the child:—

"He should ne'er return again,
He told me, no—he was going to share,
With his folk, a land, serene and fair,
Far off . . . but I could not make out where.
Then he kissed me thrice on the mouth, poor fay—
Stroked my curls down, just in his old kind way,
Looked wistfully into my face, and anon,
With a little sob, broke off and was gone.
Gone! how my eyes streamed down with tears,
When I felt I had lost him! years upon years
Have passed since then, and trouble and sorrow
Have come as thickly as night and morrow,
But that was the greatest trouble of all,
I really believe—for there seemed to fall
As it were a veil on the earth—the green,
Deep woods were widowed of half their sheen;
And the flowers—how common and real they grew!
Mere flowers . . . no more:—in the beds, the blue
Convulvulus bloomed and faded, but ne'er
Poured forth on the quiet evening air
That little piping, musical sound—
So sweet in my ears, when it seemed to say—
'Come out, and follow me far away!'
And the spear-grass rotted into the ground,
Just as unheeding—the silver dews
The charm of their freshness seemed to lose,
And the moonlight, the moonlight!—even now,
I could almost weep to remember how
Laden and gushy, and dim it shone,
To my fancy, when the fays were gone.
Gone!—were they gone? or was I alone
Changing, receding, leaving the strand
For ever, of that calm, lovely land,

Where they dwell? Had I grown over-wise,
Like the world, for their pretty fantasies—
Over-wise and cold? I know not, although
Sometimes I have feared it might be so—
Child, that dost read these pages, go,
With a pure child-heart, beneath the trees,
When the night is working its witcheries,
When the wind sits singing amongst the boughs,
When the midsummer moonlight overflows,
And bring me answer, yes, or no."

From the extracts we have made, our readers will see that Mr. Westwood's style is lucid, simple, natural, with much quaintness and a quiet humour, sportive but ever harmless. There are no oracular mysticisms, no stilted nothings, no spasmodic intensities—"he that runneth may read." The calm surface manifests the depth of the stream. An earnest man, Mr. Westwood writes earnestly. Impressed with the solemnness of the truths to which he gives utterance, he strives to speak in language intelligible to all, and affects not a sphinx-like "darkness that may be felt," as some of our modern singers do. He is a thoroughly Christian poet, without a vestige of bigotry or cant, and his ardent sympathies are with nature, from the tremulous hare-bell to the bee most musical, and upwards to man in the full prerogative of his "reason and religious soul," and with these words we must both welcome the poet, and bid "Heaven speed him" upon his high mission.

A Rhyming Chronicle of Incidents and Feelings. Edited by E. Harston, Vicar of Tamworth. Longmans.

SCRIPTURAL and miscellaneous, and we might add "family" poems, if such a title had ever been given to effusions about one's children and relatives. Such compositions, however amiable in themselves, have little claim to public sympathy. Here, "Henry, aged Eight Years,"—

"You were sleeping, little Henry, with your eyelids scarcely closing,

Two sweet faces near together, with their rounded arms entwined:—
And the rosebud lips were moving, as if stirr'd in their reposeing.

By the movements of the mind!

"And your mother smooth'd the pillow, and her sleeping treasures number'd,
Whispering fondly—'He is dreaming'—as you turn'd upon your bed—

And your father stoop'd to kiss you, happy dreamer, as you slumber'd,

With his hand upon your head!
"Did he know the true deep meaning of his blessing? No! he never—"

The poor child dies, we believe, for the next poem, to Samuel, aged nine, still speaks of him. These themes are sad; but we think there is a home sacredness about them, which renders it, as it were, sacrilegious and a trespass upon true grief to make them common. Again, we have "Katie, aged Five Years [asleep in Jesus]," of whose mournful parents we read,—

"They must spare you, little Katie, with that smile of God's own giving,

Side by side with your sweet brothers in one grave must make you room;

Cover your exceeding beauty—more than beauty of the living—

With the shadows of the tomb!"

Of the taste and spirit in which the more general poems are conceived and written, all that we need remark is, that in piety they are fervent, and in composition easy and sans offence.

The Sea Spirit, and other Poems. By Mrs. Stephen Lushington. Parker.

A CONTRIBUTOR to *Fraser's Magazine*, a guarantee of a certain rank of poetical merit, Mrs. Lushington has here collected and republished

her contributions with a few additions. They are chiefly of the "family" kind we have mentioned in a preceding notice, and are consequently subject to the same observations.

The Wrongs of Poland, &c. By the Author of "Parental Wisdom." Saunders & Otley.

UPON a hint from the late Thomas Campbell, an enthusiast in the Polish cause, the author has produced a poem in three cantos, blank verses, eulogistic of the historic deeds of Poland and its heroic rulers, and especially exerted his talent on the siege of Vienna by the Turk. There is much earnestness in the composition; but nothing to demand critical judgment. There are no heights and no depths from which to extend our views or describe our darlings.

Historic Charades, or English Wild-flowers.

Bath: Sims and Son. London: Bogue.

It is nonsense to say one reads poetry for nothing. Here every poem is a letter of the alphabet, which you must find out through your (ours could not) knowledge of history; and after you have guessed ten or a dozen of them, you will find out the name of a wild-flower, such as harebell or daisy. Assuredly, if we had plenty of time, and nothing to do, we would try charade-hunting.

GERMAN RURAL SCENE PAINTING.

Pictures of Rural Life in Austria and Hungary. From the German, by Mary Norman. 3 vols. Bentley.

THE translator states in her preface that these tales by Stifter have obtained no slight degree of praise in his own country; and, we gather, chiefly for their landscape tracings of the Bocherwald range of scenery bordering the confines of Austria and Bohemia. That such pictures have greater charms for the native inhabitants of the hills and vales than they can possess for strangers, will be felt as one of the deficiencies of the work in foreign eyes; and we may add that the sheer simplicity of the human beings introduced, and the minute particularities of thought and action, are more congenial to German than to English tastes. We have been so accustomed to higher seasoning that such food seems very insipid; and, to say the truth, even without a comparison, it has far too much of that character. Two or three of the compositions venture into other regions, and receive somewhat different treatment; and Abdis the Jew in Africa, and Marosshely in the Hungarian steppes, may be perused as varieties in matter and manners. As specimens of the writing which gives the publication its second title, we copy the annexed extracts:—

"Soon after Midsummer day the roof was placed on the Colonel's house. The magistrate of the district of the Upper Houses was present, the venerable pastor of Sillerau, who had been fetched in the Colonel's own carriage, the lord-proprietor of Tunberg with his wife and daughters, and Cousin Martin, the Rothberg inn-keeper, were also there, together with several peasants and neighbours who had been invited to share the festivities of the day. When the last rafter, to which was affixed a fir-crest decked with many-coloured ribbons, especially blue and red—I did not then know why these colours were predominant—when this rafter was laid in its place, when one lath after another had been nailed on, and signs were given that now all was finished, and the resounding strokes of the hammer had gradually died away, then one of the carpenters, dressed in

his Sunday clothes, two long streamers of red and blue silk fluttering down from his hat, mounted on the edge of the plank which had been placed above the uppermost cross-beam of the rafters, and there gave the carpenters' blessing to us, who stood upon the grass below, looking upward. He then took a crystal flask which was in readiness, poured the wine it contained into a glass and drank it off to our health, throwing the empty glass over into the oak-grove, where it fell against the boughs and was shivered into splinters. He then gave the flask to the man standing next him on the plank, who in his turn poured the wine into a glass, drank it off, and flung the empty glass into the thicket. And thus did all the workmen, remaining on the roof till, the flask being handed to the last, he, having emptied it, kept it in his hand, and with his companions climbed to the edge of the roof, from whence he sprang upon the scaffolding and descended step by step till he reached the green sward where we were standing. The empty flask was then handed over to the architect to be melted down and buried under the foundation-stone on a future occasion. This being done, breakfast was spread upon several tables which had been constructed by hammering together some rough planks. All the neighbours were invited to stand round one of these tables, it being the custom, when a new house is roofed in, for the whole neighbourhood to come and lend their assistance, on which occasions it is considered a proof of skill to make the hammers with which the nails are driven into the laths, keep a quick regular measure, and to get a roof of large dimensions fixed in a short time. At the second table stood the master-carpenter with his journeymen; he also made a speech when all had filled their glasses. At the third table were the Colonel and his guests, and the other tables were laid out for the poor of the district. After the master-carpenter had finished speaking, and the courtesies of society had been exchanged, we were at liberty to go over to the workmen's table, or they might come over to us, and chat together freely. When breakfast was ended, care having been taken that the poorer guests had had time to despatch what was provided for them, the party separated, and the tables were taken to pieces by the workmen as quickly as they had been put together.

"On the day following they began to finish the roofing, and then were taken in hand those rooms which the Colonel intended to inhabit during the winter, and which were already floored,—the fireplaces were to be decorated, the windows put in, and the walls, as soon as they were dry enough, covered with a light wash of colour.

"The summer was such an one as rarely visits our beautiful forest-lands. Day after day passed, each one lovelier than the last, and if clouds were seen, they only served to adorn the sky, gleaming in silvery, pearl-like brightness during the day, and at evening-tide spreading like red, glowing streamers above trees, mountains, and pastures. And as the winter's snow had melted away slowly, there was, notwithstanding the long duration of fine weather, no drought, but a plentitude of moisture which, having sank deep into the earth, kept the woods and fields fresh and green, and supplied the fountains and streams of the valley with a never-failing abundance of pure water, so that they gushed forth and gurgled as though secretly replenished by attendant spirits.

"When the Colonel's house was covered in, when all the floors and ceilings were finished, and the walls coloured, it seemed ready, even before the hot weather of the harvest had come to an end. The scaffolding, and all the rude implements of building had been taken away, and the house, as it rose above the dark foliage of the oak-grove, the strip of forest-land, and the Midwayfields, was as fair a sight as I had imagined it would be. Only the interior remained to be completed. Even the garden-ground was already dug up, and fenced in with trellis-work, the Colonel intending that very autumn to plant it with all kinds of trees, shrubs, and

bulbous roots, so that he might rejoice in their flowers and foliage the next year. He seemed to hasten everything, as though he felt himself growing old, and desired to spend the few remaining hours of the evening of his life in a completely-arranged and well-ordered home."

The circumstances to which the following pertains need not be told, as it is sufficient of itself to show the nature of the whole, and the author's general characteristics:—

"The Wanderer walked up and down among his treasures, rapt in meditation.

"When, a few weeks ago, he had entered this lovely valley, abounding with luxuriant plants and bright minerals, he had found a treasure he thought not of—a beautiful girl. And how was it now? The days had passed over his head so rapidly, so pleasantly, they brought nothing new; nothing new was desired; and now that he saw Anna standing so still, so thoughtful, so gentle, such an excess of affection and pity swelled his heart that he knew not how to contain himself. He could not trust himself to return to the window to look at her again; for he feared to see her still standing pensively at the elder-bush.

"Just then he heard the host's voice down in the court, 'Ah! there thou art, with a whole pack of flowers and things stolen from the garden, looking like our botanist, when he is dragging home a quantity of grass from the mountains.'

"The Wanderer stepped to the window.

"Dear father," said Anna, "I only want to take a large bouquet to the town for Trini, because they have no flowers in those great, terrible stone houses. And I have learned how to arrange them well and tastefully from our guest, for he understands flowers much better than you or I, or all the people in the Fichtau valley taken together. He says there is a wonderful life within them, and I believe it—perhaps they possess souls also, dear, precious souls. I suppose he knows why he can take so much pleasure in them."

"Yes, yes, to be sure, lives, and souls, and catkins besides, for aught I know," replied the host; "only take care to be ready and dressed for church; we shall start exactly half-an-hour hence."

"Anna went into the house; and only to Henry's acute ear her light step on the stairs was audible, as she carried the flowers up to her room.

"At the end of half-an-hour, as had been foretold, the sleek, slender, chestnut horses were ready harnessed each to his carriage, but the women, as might also have been foretold, were not ready. Erasmus walked restlessly up and down, attired in his Sunday suit. Simon, the carrier, had seized hold of a stick of gigantic length, intending to walk to church; for his pie-bald steed must have rest on Sundays. The smith, ridiculously dressed out, was sitting in his carriage, with a flaming red covering spread over the seat and the trappings of the horses, in order to receive the town-clerk with honour due. And the Wanderer, too, was standing there waiting, and so well-dressed that he really looked like an orderly, reasonable human being; when behold, Anna and her mother were seen descending the garden-steps.

"The mother, a handsome middle-aged woman, with a countenance superior to most of her countrywomen, wore the usual holiday garb of the wealthier mountaineers, but everything composed of better materials and arranged with better taste, for Erasmus loved to show the fruits of his good management in the appearance of his family. Anna was dressed like other maidens of the valley; but any one who had seen her, as she moved gracefully across the court to the carriage, might have imagined that she came from another and far distant land, and wore a dress which she had invented herself, so well did it become her. The costumes of the Fichtau are, however, notoriously the most picturesque in the whole mountain-district. As she passed Henry, a deep blush overspread her face, and, faithful to her promise, she turned her eyes

towards him with such an expression of fervent, true-hearted affection that every one might have guessed how matters stood, had they had eyes for anything but their own convenience.

"The naturalist, with his usual good-nature, invited Simon, the carrier, to drive with him, which proposal was accepted, although with evident hesitation and mistrust; indeed, Simon seemed intent upon some plan for securing the reins to himself, lest any accident should occur; however, to the astonishment of most of the party, the Wanderer drove off before their eyes so cleverly, and darted so quickly past the stone-wall down the road, that father Erasmus, who prided himself on his chestnuts, felt his heart dance with exultation, and now began to entertain sentiments somewhat more respectful towards his eccentric guest. His own carriage, containing Anna and her mother, followed next in order, then the smith's, and then those of the others.

"When the narrow romantic road winding beside the Pernitz had been left behind, and the travellers, suddenly emerging into a broad valley, were greeted by the slender, pointed tower of Priglitz, another carriage drove quickly to meet them, wherein sat the town-clerk with his young wife, eager to welcome the church-goers.

"Hail to thee, Henry," cried the former; "thou dearest of all vagabonds, hail!"

"God greet thee, Robert," was the answer; "it is a magnificent valley, this Fichtau!"

"Did I not tell thee so?" returned Robert; "did I not tell thee so, and yet thou never wouldst come?"

"They shook hands across the carriages. In the meantime Katrina had sprung down from her seat and Anna from hers, and they embraced in the open road, as though they would have pressed each other to death."

This is from the most dramatic story of the collection.

ADULTERATIONS.

The Commercial Hand-Book of Chemical Analysis. By A. Normandy. Knight and Sons.

OUR personal investigations and visitations to compile "Aunt Margery's Cockney Catechism" in our volume for 1843, and to prove "London on Lie,"* have prepared us to receive as fact the statement that the arts of adulteration and sophistication "have invaded the luxuries and necessities of both the rich and the poor—raiment, food, medicine, furniture, the means of life, and the requirements of disease; all that can be mixed, hackled, twisted, ground, pulverized, woven, pressed—all articles of consumption in trade, in manufactures, in the arts,—in a word, all that can be made matter of commerce and be sold, is adulterated, falsified, disguised, or drugged." This is indeed a sweeping assertion, but one teeming with truth, and affording a melancholy picture of the perversion of productive industry and of the "march" of cheapness. Manufacturers and traders are alike involved in the charge, and but few, we fear, could truthfully plead not guilty. We were, not long ago, when visiting the metropolis of hardware, forcibly struck with the universal taint of commercial fraud. It was not directly, but indirectly, that the highly respectable firm to which we allude were concerned in dishonest sales; but they aided and abetted extensive rogueries, by the manufacture of counterfeits, which were taken off their hands almost exclusively by

* The idea taken up and so strikingly wrought out by the *Morning Chronicle*, in a series of very interesting and popular articles.—*Ed. L. G.*

pedlars, who they knew palmed off upon the unwary and ignorant a film of gold for the solid ring of pure metal, at a profit to the hawkers of about 200 or 300 per cent. The manufacturers' conscience was satisfied because they themselves disposed of the articles for what they really were. This, to us, is very questionable honesty, but we know that many uphold such practices as fair and legitimate trade. Of the more direct and patent of England's rogueries, however, Aunt Margery's revelations went far to expose the nefarious system, and especially in regard to the adulteration of articles of food and of medicinal agents, the worst and most unpardonable of frauds; and possibly they were remotely, or even more immediately, an incentive to the compilation of the work before us. The object, however, of the *Commercial Handbook of Chemical Analysis*, is to "indicate the various falsifications or the impurities which naturally, accidentally, or intentionally, may contaminate the various articles met with in commerce, and to enable the manufacturer, the miner, the trader, and the public generally, to detect the nature and amount of these sophistications and impurities, or, in other words, to ascertain the real or intrinsic value of such articles." Of the practical value of such a work to the "public generally," we have considerable doubt; it conveys a mass of unpalatable information, but they have little time for the processes of detection, simple though they may be: and even if the indication of falsifications or impurities were verified, the public generally have no remedy. To the honest trader, however, it affords a fund of useful knowledge, and a facility of testing samples and deliveries. It contains a list of nearly four hundred articles that are notoriously adulterated and impure.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Notes on the Architectural Antiquities of the District of Gower. By Edward Freeman, M.A.

The Inundation of Cantre'r Gwaedol, or the Lowland Hundred. By the Rev. G. Edwards, M.A.

Druidic Stones. By the Rev. J. Williams. *The Stone of St. Cadfan, at Towy.* By J. O. Westwood, Esq., F.S.A. and the Rev. J. Williams.

Llandaff Cathedral Church. By Edward Freeman, M.A.

AMONG the many local antiquarian societies which have been called into existence by the success which has attended the two national bodies, the Archæological Association and the Archæological Institute, few have been more energetic or more useful than the Cambrian Association, whose quarterly journal may take its place by the side of those of the "parent" bodies, without disparagement to either. Welsh history, architecture, Druidical remains, genealogy, traditions, and a variety of other subjects, are ably discussed and suitably illustrated. The papers whose titles stand at the head of this notice are reprinted from that publication,—a practice which tends to make the society's operations known beyond the limits of the Principality.

The two papers by Mr. Freeman fully sustain his widely-spread reputation. The account of *Llandaff Cathedral*, though com-

fessedly a hasty sketch, might serve as a model of church-description for popular purposes; and the *Antiquities of Gower* is an admirable essay. The ancient edifices of this district present many interesting features, without any great admixture of architectural grandeur or elegance. We are told that,—

“Much of the work in Gower is of that excessive rudeness that it cannot be called an example of any style, and can hardly be attributed with confidence to any date. Round arches, utterly without moulding, or other distinctive character, may be of any time, from King Bladud to Queen Victoria; pointed ones of the same sort only require a greater limitation of freedom at the former end. Least of all can we attribute any certain period to those —by no means a small class in Gower—which are so rudely constructed that it is impossible to say whether they are to be called round or pointed. Of this rough description is the great mass of masonry alike in church, castle, and dwelling-house.”

An interesting fact mentioned by Mr. Freeman is, that the churches which owe their erection to the English have embattled towers, while those of Welsh origin exhibit that singular feature, the “saddle-back” roof.

Tradition, confirmed by geological investigation, asserts that a great part of what is now Cardigan Bay was once firm land. An inundation caused by the folly of Seitheny, who, according to the Triad, was “one of the three arrant drunkards of the isle of Britain,” added this “lowland hundred” to the domains of Neptune in either *anno mundi* 3591, or in the fifth century of the Christian era,—for thus lax, as usual, is Tradition in her chronology. Mr. Edwards has produced an interesting essay on the subject, and added a verified amplification of the legend. More to our taste, however, are the notes on the “Stone of St. Cadfan,”—a more legitimate theme for the archaeologist. This venerable pillar, which is preserved in Towyn church, bears an inscription on its four sides, which is presumed to have been cut in the seventh or eighth century, and commemorates two worthies named respectively Cyngen and Cadfan, the latter a local saint. It is now for the first time accurately engraved and deciphered.

Mr. Williams's paper on *Druidic Stones* is somewhat elaborate on the much discussed subject of Celtic stone-memorials, with illustrations from the Welsh triads and chronicles, and will prove very useful to the student of primeval monuments. We have only to add, in conclusion, that these publications present an exterior, both as to typography and embellishments, which is highly creditable to the provincial press.

AUTUMNAL RETROSPECT.

[A MAJORITY of the subjoined publications may be thought unworthy of especial review, but as the number of works upon any class of subjects must be taken as a type and sign of the times in which they are issued from the press, it is a sort of duty in a Journal whose design and object are to reflect the form and pressure of the age, to afford a passing notice of what treated of topics of interest to the period.]

The Creed of the Scottish Nationalists. By the author of the *New Generation*. Saunders and Otley.

The perfervidum ingenium Scotorum does not rage so furiously in the country now as it did

a dozen years ago, if we may judge from our own recent observation; but still there is enough of disunion upon theological questions and church discipline to show us how much unhappiness may flow from a source which ought to be pure and blessed. Families divided in opinion—husband and wife, parents, children, nearest connexions and dearest friends—alas! for the land where religious difference and controversy rear their hateful heads. This is a striking and powerful pamphlet, antagonistic to the Free Church, and aiming at a union in national worship.

Tales of Kirkbeck. Second Series. Edited By the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A., Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. Cleaver.

THE strong religious bias of the writer, almost another Gorham in his own way, may discline persons of other opinions from admitting even his good lessons into their minds or families, from the fear of the leaven with which they will suspect them to be fermented. And true it is that the reverend gentleman does not fail to inculcate the doctrines for which St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, is famed; but apart from these, we may call them, peculiarly sanctified views of Christian duties and moral conduct, in relation to this life and the life to come, there are human lessons of sound instruction in these somewhat melancholy tales, exhibiting misfortunes, disgraces, and sufferings, as chastisements inflicted by Divine Providence for omissions and sins. The date is “St. Barnabas; Transfiguration of our Lord, 1850,” which may save us the trouble of further demonstration.

An Essay on the Tendency of Mental Cultivation to promote the Improvement of the Working Classes. By James Saville. Partridge and Oakley.

THIS gained the first of three prizes, 10*l.*, offered by R. Padmore, Esq., Lord Mayor of Worcester, for the best Essay on the Mental and Moral Improvement of the Working Classes, and seems well to have deserved the honour. That human and religious knowledge may be compatible and harmonious is ably demonstrated; and though we are sensible of the many difficulties which beset the problem, which we cannot now discuss, we can sincerely recommend this broad establishment of a great beneficial principle to the attention of the working classes and all who wish them well.

Christian Doctrine and Practice in the Twelfth Century. Pickering.

No. 17 of the *Small Books on Great Subjects*, and containing some curious matter, but as a whole less satisfactory than almost any of its very able fellow volumes. Abstruse questions of the most extraordinary character, which puzzled the disputants and fed the flames of martyrdom in a dark age, may, however, be pondered upon with much benefit, if we can but apply the absurdities and the warnings to our own day.

The Three Patriarchs. By Margaretta. Llandoverly: Rees. London: Longmans.

NICE popular scripture stories made out of the bible biographies of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. They are put together in an agreeable way for attracting and instructing youth.

Looking to the Cross. Kelso: Rutherford. London: Nisbet.

THE well-known treatise on the right use of

Marks and Evidences, by W. Cudworth, originally published above a hundred years ago, and now reprinted with a preface and notes by the Rev. H. Bonar, to whose Christian feeling and critical talent the little volume does great credit.

The Last Sleep. Cleaver.

Is a yet smaller production of thirty-two pages, in which is canvassed the question where the locality or heaven of the redeemed of mankind shall be after their resurrection. The speculation is a strange one, and some of it worthy of the twelfth century.

The Relations of Faith and Philosophy. By Professor H. B. Smith. Edinburgh: Clarks. Imported from America. It is rather affirmative and dogmatical in its tone than reasoning and argumentative, but displays much learning and force of mind.

[With this brief glance, we must be content for one week to dismiss the religious publications, which, as we have noticed, show how the tide runs in the middle of the nineteenth as it did in the middle of the seventeenth century.]

SUMMARY.

The Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle. Translated, with Notes original and selected; and an Analytical Introduction; and Questions for the Use of Students. By R. W. Browne, M.A. 8vo. Bohn.

ANOTHER volume of that useful series, ‘Bohn's Classical Library.’ Every pains seem to have been taken to render the present edition complete. Cardwell's text has been followed, Bekker's readings being adopted where Mr. Browne considered them preferable. To enable the student to commence the study of the treatise, in some degree prepared to grasp the philosopher's treatment of the subject, a complete analysis of its various books is prefixed, while further assistance is afforded by the notes, partly original and partly selected, with which nearly every page of the text is enriched. We hope to see other treatises of Aristotle thus unsealed for the benefit of the general public, among whom we believe a desire for a better acquaintance with the great masters of classical literature is springing up.

The Illustrated Hand-Book of North Wales. By John Hicklin. Whittaker and Co.

VERY serviceable at this holiday-making time of the year. It contains within a reasonable compass much of the information required by the tourist, and some notes for the use of anglers and archaeologists. The illustrations seem to have been well drawn, but have been spoiled in the engraving.

Oratio Harveiana. A Jacobo Arturo Wilson, M.D.

THE Harveian Oration delivered by Dr. Wilson at the Royal College of Physicians, on the 29th of June, has been published. With its medical and official parts it is not ours to busy ourselves—let the college and the outside barbarians settle the matters that belong to them; but we will observe that it is long since we have met with such an effort of modern Latin eloquence as in this Oration, and especially in the peroration of this discourse. We might, to conclude, parody a line (to the Queen, and apply it to the orator)—

“*Doctor nostrum, ter terque ter, atque iterum, salve!*”

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNION OF ARCHEOLOGISTS!

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—A fortnight ago you were kind enough to insert in your journal a letter I had the honour to write you, on the proposal for a reconciliation and reunion between the Archaeological Association and the Archaeological Institute; and I have been much gratified at the friendly spirit in which my letter has been noticed by the *Athenæum*, and at the impression I hear it has made among the body of both societies. Guess, sir, at my surprise on reading in your columns an advertisement in the name of the Central Committee of the Institute, signed by H. Bowyer Lane as secretary, replying to the advance made by the Association at Manchester, with an offer to receive members of the Association into the Institute at a reduced price. I am not aware that it has ever been the practice among civilized nations, when two countries have been at war, and one makes offers of peace, that the other should reply to the pacific manifesto with an offer of a premium for desertion among its soldiers. Such, at all events, has not been the practice with honourable England.

However, I will confess to you, sir, very strong suspicions that the advertisement in question is not a genuine document.* What is the Central Committee of the Archaeological Institute? Not, I suppose, a body of men in permanent *seance*, or who sit for ever. As the name of Mr. Bowyer Lane is quite unknown to me, I cannot say whether he is the secretary of the Institute or not, but of this I am sure, that if an official document of this kind were authentic, we should be informed when the committee met, and it would be countersigned by the chairman. There seems to me to be something in this advertisement contrary to all our notions of what the proceedings of such a body would be on such an occasion. It appears to be written by some one whose practice in this world had been fishing for gudgeons—whose notion of science was putting a bait upon a hook. In fact, it savours too much of the shop of Moses and Son, to have come from gentlemen upon whom I look with so much sincere respect as the members of the Central Committee of the Archaeological Institute.

There is no doubt something is wrong in it, and I am anxious to draw attention to this, because it seems to me calculated only to hinder the reconciliation which is so much to be desired. For if it be an authentic document, it is equally disrespectful to the President of the Association and to the President of the Institute. It will tend rather to strengthen the Association than to weaken it, for it certainly is an insult to its members to imagine them capable of accepting such an offer. And what is still worse, it will encourage the belief that there are two or three persons leading the Institute by the nose, who would willingly throw obstacles in the way of a reunion; and it will give an excuse for any persons who might aspire to that position in the Association to do the same. I hope, therefore, that the Institute will disavow it, and I hope that the council and members of the Association will overlook it, and join heartily in promoting a reconciliation without taking any offence at indiscretions (to use a gentle epithet) of this kind.

If we suppose that every member of the Association, and every member of the Institute, was actuated by a hearty and sincere wish to be friends together, it is quite clear that then this friendship would happen involuntarily and as a matter of course. And why should not this wish exist? I believe that it does exist among nine-tenths at least of each body. Is it reasonable because persons quarrelled six years ago, that at this time hundreds engaged in the same pursuits—pursuits, the congeniality of which ought to promote friendship instead of breaking it—and most of them wish-

* A valued correspondent and eminent archaeologist writes to us, that he suspected the advertisement alluded to "to be a forgery."—Ed. L. G.

ing for personal friendship with each other, should be kept apart and separated into two hostile camps? This has been too often the case in the political world, but let it not become a principle perpetuated in the calmer regions of science. For my own part, I think it a discredit to the country that this feud should have been kept open so long. As your contemporary observes very justly, it is more difficult to heal a sore than to make it; but I do think that the cure would not be difficult in this case, if it were undertaken in earnest. A good beginning has been made by the Manchester resolution of the Association. That was not a resolution of the Council, but of the body of the Association as represented at its congress. Why should not the president of the Institute come forward on that resolution—some sort of a general meeting might be called, and the question properly placed before the public. It is, after all, a public question, and if a certain number of men of weight in the country would declare publicly against the division, the division must be put an end to. An occasion is now offered which ought not to be lost.—I remain, &c.,

Brompton, Sept. 16, 1850.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

ALL SAINTS.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me to explain one small matter, which has been misunderstood in the review of my *Emblems of Saints*, in your last No. The mode of representing St. Wilgefortis is thus described in my work: "Crucified with ropes, red robe tied round her ankles, mantle extended. Or, Crucified with ropes, blue robe tied round her feet, and mantle extended." In each representation she appears with a man's beard, "obtained by prayer for protection." The review takes up these last words with this remark: "But in vain, and therefore a pointless miracle." The reviewer has been led into a mistake, in some measure, by the fault of the author. I should have said "for the protection of her chastity;" for the holy virgin valued that above her life, and while she cheerfully offered herself to a cruel martyrdom, she feared that her sex would expose her to insult, and prayed for the countenance and beard of a man for the protection of her purity. Thus understood, the miracle was neither in vain nor pointless.*

It may be interesting to add a short account of this very remarkable figure, which I believe no one had previously identified. I found it on the magnificent rood-screen in the church at Worstead, Norfolk, known to be one of the most beautiful and perfect remaining. It has, however, been patched, repaired, and subjected to certain arbitrary restorations much to be lamented. From one part the name of the donor of the screen was lost, and the name now inserted is without any warrant. Then some of the curious figures of saints remaining on the panels have been most ignorantly named, and the misnomers strangely allowed to remain in spite of every remonstrance. For instance, St. Matthew is written up *Mathias*, St. Thomas is called *Augustin*, the name of *St. Jerome* is misappropriated to some other, probably St. Mathias, but certainly not St. Jerome; St. William, the child crucified by the Jews at Norwich, is most absurdly inscribed *Joseph*; and finally, our present St. Wilgefortis has written beneath *Edmund*! That these gross blunders are allowed to remain on one of the most interesting rood-screens in England is really disgraceful. I may add to the description of the painting of St. Wilgefortis on this screen, that she has a green girdle, from the centre of which hangs a rosary of beads. The figure is well executed, and in good preservation. It is the only example I have met with of this saint in our churches.

F. C. HUSENBETH.

Cossey, September 15th, 1850.

* We accept the explanation. Una herself could not have had a surer protection than a grizzly beard.—Ed. L. G.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

NEW PLANET.

THE twelfth new ultra-zodiacal planet has been discovered by Mr. J. R. Hind, in the constellation Pegasus, at the observatory in Regent's Park, on Monday at 10h. 10m., mean time. In a letter to *The Times*, Mr. Hind states: "It appears like a star of the ninth magnitude, and has a pale bluish light. The following are the observed positions:—

	Greenwich Mean Time.	Right Ascension.	North Declination.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. M. S.
Sept. 13 at 11	29 36	23 44 45.08	14° 6' 42.97"
Sept. 14 at 8	28 24	23 44 2.56	13° 59' 29.31"

Mr. Hind has thus discovered three of these celestial strangers, and loyally proposes to name this the *Victoria*, with a star surmounted by a laurel branch as its symbol.

THE ELECTRIC INDICATOR.

SOME years ago, amongst Professor Wheatstone's many ingenious inventions and designs, we remember an arrangement of a thermometer in a galvanic circuit, and in connexion with an alarm, for a fire detector, to be applied, as then intended, to the New Houses of Parliament. Whether such intention has been carried out, or altogether given up, we know not; but we do know that no better principle has ever been devised for the protection of dwelling houses or other buildings against fire; and it was with much gratification that we this week perused a little work by Mr. Rutter, the Patentee of the Electric Indicator, descriptive of the apparatus, and examined at the manufacturer's its simple contrivances and arrangements. The Electric Indicator, however, is not only a fire, but a "thief alarm" also, and no door or window under its silent and faithful watch and ward, can be opened ever so stealthily without instant notice being given. Two small and neat mahogany boxes in the "master's bed-room" may be the only visible portion of the Indicator. One of these contains the voltaic battery, which consists of six small bottles, connected in series and fitted up on the sustaining principle, the metals being zinc and silver, and the exciting fluid Rochelle salts. This battery will continue in a state of readiness for many months, without requiring to be touched or looked at, and then may be restored to activity for a few pence. The other box contains the bell and wheels, and sustains the weights of an alarm. The catch which takes into the striking wheel is connected with a lever fixed underneath a vertical helix, hollow in the direction of its axis, and through which an armature, held in place by a permanent magnet, may move freely. The instant the battery is in action, the armature becomes an electro-magnet, is "repelled by the permanent magnet, falls upon the end of the lever, liberates the catch, sets the weights in motion, and rings the bell." Three wires only, covered with cotton for insulation, and of different colours, red, green, and white, for distinction, and connected with the contents of both the boxes, are required for the Indicator both of thieves and fire—the red and white, for instance, passing to "circuit plates" attached to drawers, closets, boxes, windows, or doors, and the green, and white to thermometers fixed in the passages, rooms, and other parts of the house. At the circuit plate, in a door frame, taking a single example, the circuit of the red and white wires is broken—the ends of each within the plate bent towards each other but not in contact, and only connected by a metallic spring, which is held up by a slide-lift when the door is shut. The moment the door is opened in the least the spring falls upon the bent ends of the wires, the metallic circuit of the battery including the helix and alarm is continuous, the current passes, the electro-magnet is made, and the bell rings. Similarly, but more simply, the interrupted circuit of

the green and white wires in connexion with a thermometer is rendered continuous; the one terminates in the mercury bulb, the other in the tube, at any given degree of temperature, which, when the mercury reaches, metallic connexion is completed through the boxes, and any sudden rise of temperature, or gradual increase to a high degree from a heated flue or a smouldering fire, indicated instantly by the ringing of the bell. The fire-alarm is always ready for action, day and night—a small ivory stop connects or disconnects the thief alarm; and all that is required is to see that the alarm weight is wound up, and to unstop or stop the thief-battery action night and morning. The battery action and the alarm being common to both, the red and green wires on the battery box lid form coils in different directions round a magnetic needle—the passage of the current from right to left through the one deflects the needle point to “thieves,” and through the other in the contrary way the deflection points to “fire.” The difficulties overcome, especially for the true working of the circuit plates, have been great, but the apparatus is truly simple, and admirably adapted to its several purposes. Having satisfied ourselves of this, and impressed with the great benefit to society, both moral and physical, the Electric Indicator promises, we strongly recommend its general use. Mr. Rutter says truly: “Let it be known in the neighbourhood that measures have been adopted by which the approach of a person at an unreasonable time or for an unlawful purpose, will be infallibly announced, and will not be the moral influence of the Indicator be likely to be as efficacious as its physical effects?” The electric watchman, moreover, never gets weary, never makes a mistake, and never displays favouritism. The thief attempting an entrance; the servant going out for a spree, or admitting a chum for a quiet booze, after the family have retired to rest, is equally and surely indicated; and hereafter, under its vigilance, no fast young gentleman can do his Governor by a similar late exit, or deceive him with a false report of the time of his morning’s return home.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

MR. LAYARD’S LATEST DISCOVERIES.

A FEW weeks ago we announced Mr. Layard’s return from his expedition into the Desert, and the rescue of some of his larger antiquities from the mud of the river, and their embarkation for England. We have since, however, received further particulars of his most recent discoveries at Koyunjik, which are extremely interesting. He found, as has been stated, a Chamber which is completely filled with Terra Cotta Tablets, the inscriptions on which, we now learn, are stamped in, so that though Major Rawlinson thinks it very probable these Tablets may be Records of the Empire, it is still not unlikely that many of them may in fact be duplicates of, or a collection of manifestos for issuing to the people or their immediate rulers; in short, a sort of Assyrian Official Printing Office. We believe that no fewer than twenty-five cases are on their way to England.

In the Pyramid at Nimroud, also, a Unique Statue has been discovered. It is from four to five feet in height—in *gypsum*—elaborately carved and very perfect. There is also a high relief of the king, very beautifully executed, standing in an arch eight feet high, and covered with minute inscriptions.

Mr. Layard’s last communication is dated Akra, 17th July, where we are sorry to say he had been confined by a severe attack of fever. The inefficient assistance he has received has caused him to over-exert himself; and thus he has been stopped for a while on his way to Vau to secure inscriptions. He hopes to pass great part of the winter in Babylonia, and to return home in the spring. The very important discoveries he is now making render it imperatively necessary that his exertions should not be stayed for want of funds.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Council Meeting, on Wednesday, Mr. S. R. Solby, V.P., in the chair. Several associates were elected, and it was announced that upwards of thirty members had been added by the late Congress at Manchester and Lancaster, amongst whom were—the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Skelmersdale, the Bishop of Manchester, Sir Oswald Mosley, Sir Benjamin Heywood; Messrs. Matthew Wilson, M.P.; Mark Phillips; Robert Phillips; Joshua Edwards; Richard Fort; James Crossley, the President of the Chetham Society; John Just; John Harland; Edward Sharpe, architect; J. E. Grogan, architect; Thomas Dickson, architect; Thomas Peet; B. D. Naylor; Charles Wickes, architect; Pudsey Dawson; Samuel Simpson; Michael Jones; J. Y. Caw; and William Langton. Communications were received relating to some gold British coins found in the Thames near Kingston; of the discovery of some ancient remains at Rochester; of an ancient seal from Norwich, &c. &c., of which particulars will be given at the public meetings, which commence towards the latter end of next month. The forthcoming number of the Journal, it was stated, would be wholly devoted to the proceedings of the late Congress.*

CHESTER ANTIQUARIAN, ETC. SOCIETY.

THE paper for the last monthly evening meeting was on “Half-Timbered Houses,” by Mr. T. M. PENSON, architect; the Rev. Chancellor Raikes in the chair.—Mr. Penson proposed to introduce his observations by a brief historical essay on the architecture of the preceding ages, which would form the subject of his first lecture, and on a future occasion he should introduce the most worthy specimens of the half-timbered era, including some subjects of local interest, of which this city and county presented so many beautiful illustrations. Having given a brief historical outline of the progress of English architecture up to the reigns of James and Elizabeth, and having assigned the dates to which the half-timbered period was determined, Mr. Penson concluded by stating his intention to illustrate his next communication by some beautiful specimens of town architecture from Coventry, as well as a selection nearer home.

The Rev. W. MASSIE gave a rapid abstract of his former lecture on Seals, introducing some new particulars of interest. In proving the use of the simple sign of the cross (as the early Saxon seal), by a quotation from Mr. Roach Smith’s new work on Richborough, he took occasion to remark on the excellence of that volume, and the great courtesy always shown by the Secretaries of the Archaeological Association in furnishing information, and replying to any questions; and expressed a hope of such a reconciliation between that body and the Institute, as might relieve persons who joined either from a feeling that they were committing themselves to a rival party—a feeling which acted doubtless as a hindrance to both. He enforced the point by an Eastern allegory, of “seven dervises sleeping on one rug, when two princes could not rest in one kingdom.” He suggested that the two branches might each hold their own congress every year, and publish their separate proceedings, which would promote the ends of science in the more remote places, but might be combined for all purposes of mutual advantage. After describing the more usual kind of Norman seal which afterwards prevailed (viz. a mounted figure with drawn sword), and pointing out the difference between badges, heraldic devices, and seals, &c., and the various classes into which seals might be divided, he concluded with a request that the sub-committee formed for selecting a seal would speedily devise one, whether of the

* Not being of the Council, we can only mention as hearsay, that the Union offer to the Institute has not yet been proceeded with.—Ed. L. G.

emblem, monogram, or allegory kind, as the first volume of the Society’s *Transactions* was in the press, on the title-page of which the seal ought to appear. He called the sub-committee’s attention particularly to the scroll-work on the pommel of the sword of Hugh Lupus in Lysons, as a type worthy of imitation.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE PARKS.

IN our last we expressed a hope that the great popularity of the Queen and Prince Albert would not be tampered with or risked by any underhand or selfish encroachments on “the Parks.” It is impossible to disguise the fact, that the Inroad on Hyde Park, in order to frame a local habitation for the monster Exhibition of 1851, as well as the Exhibition itself, has created a considerable difference in public opinion,* which, in the case of His Royal Highness and his more illustrious Partner, it had been better to avoid. It has, therefore, become more peremptorily incumbent on that portion of the Government, whichever it may be, where the authority is vested, to originate and direct any contemplated alterations in the other Parks, to avoid any appearance of design against the people’s privileges in this respect. We observe, with pain, from day to day, nearly throughout the whole periodical press, statements and innuendoes about the alterations already begun in the two lower parks. Editors’ comments and letter-writers’ conjectures should not be permitted to pass without immediate official contradiction, if they are unfounded; for they have the effect of poisoning the public mind so much, that even if none of the presumed schemes were persevered in, their abandonment would be imputed to a fear of the consequences, and the sting of the original imputation of having entertained them would remain attached to those whom we desire only to love and serve with loyal hearts. The continual representation of the Office of Woods and Forests, as being the tool of a wrongful intention, and playing fast and loose though the organs of its Chief and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Parliament, is producing a feeling which we earnestly long to see extinguished; for, to say the least of it, as we listen to the conversation of persons of all classes, it exhibits a lamentable proneness to dispute upon the subject, and evokes expressions of prejudice and discontent towards the high parties said to be interested in the change, where anything except the most perfect union, harmony of sentiment, and warm affection, is to be deprecated and deplored.

Having offered so much on the general argument, and the present aspect of this affair, we would venture to intimate our belief that the nature of the case is very little if at all known to the many individuals who have stepped forward to discuss it in print. We have some idea of a Plan, setting forth the contemplated project, though, of course, liable to variations or improvements as it is carried on. We will presume, then, that the extension or projection of the wings of Buckingham Palace, and the consequent removal of the unlucky Arch, have rendered it expedient, not to say absolutely requisite, to afford a larger frontage to the residence of our Sovereign and for the reception of her courts; and, therefore, that such an extension

* As, however, the design has now become a necessity, and must be carried through, we continue to express our most cordial hopes that it will be managed in such a manner as to bring honour, if not benefit, to the country, and give greater satisfaction than is generally anticipated. As one means of preserving the Park as much as possible, we would suggest that all the entrances to the Exhibition should run from the Kensington Road, instead of being spread into lounges all over the ground, green-ward, and gardens. Thus the direct intercourse with the building would be maintained, without leading to the existence of a perpetual fair, with crowd excitements everywhere around, from Notting-hill and Connaught-place to Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly, the Green Park and Kensington. So would the probability of much riot and confusion be prevented.—Ed. L. G.

towards and into St. James's Park is intended. We will also presume that it is intended to take in the bend of the Green Park on the Palace side, and convert the belt into an ornamental shrubbery and garden. Beyond these alterations, we presume there is, or has been, no farther design; and upon these grounds we would fain indulge in the conviction, that no injurious contraction of the public rights or the pleasures of the people is sought, but that, on the contrary, the changes may be made consistently with the enjoyment of the former and the increase of the latter. If this be so, we repeat, it is the bounden duty of those who can explain it to come forward at once, and put an end to all the mischievous speculations which are afloat. If they do not, they may rely upon it that the mere jealousies now suffered to grow up, will be nearly as bad as the certainty of real curtailments. Let the approach to the Palace be improved without taking away existing privileges and cherished conveniences, and let the Green Park be adorned on similar principles; and there is not an inhabitant of the metropolis who would not gladly contribute his work for nothing towards augmenting the gratification and comfort of his beloved Queen. *Adhuc verbum est!**

MUSIC.

MDLLE. LIND'S RECEPTION IN AMERICA.

WE have received intelligence of the safe arrival and enthusiastic welcome of Jenny Lind in New York. On Sunday, the 1st inst., the *Atlantic* hove in sight, and such was the anxiety to pay homage to the gifted vocalist, that no Swedish flag being at the Quarantine, the German republican tricolor was ordered to be run up the staff as its nearest of kin. On the top of a light deck house sat the subject of the day's excitement, the veritable Jenny Lind, enjoying the novel interest of everything she saw. Crowds were collected on all points where a look down the bay could be had, and several impatient parties went out in boats to meet the steamer, among whom was Mr. Barnum, who with other friends had remained watching the whole of the previous night. As the steamer passed up the river the Swedish vessels hoisted the national flag at the gaff, and as the Canal-street pier was approached the interest was increased by the spectacle of some thirty or forty thousand persons congregated on the adjacent piers and shipping, as well as on the roofs and at the windows fronting the water. From all quarters thousands of persons could be seen hurrying down towards the dock. The immense crowd was kept away from the vessel by the gate across the pier. Inside the gate a number of triumphal arches of evergreens and flowers had been erected, the first of which bore the inscription, "Welcome to Jenny Lind." The landing-place from the steamer to the gates was overhung with the American flag and the flags of various other nations. The crowds at the docks had been waiting for many hours, and several persons had been pushed into the water, but were fortunately rescued. As soon as Captain West conducted Mdle. Lind to the gangway the rush commenced, and she had no sooner taken her seat in Mr. Barnum's carriage than those who were inside the gates clung to its wheels and crowded about the windows, cheering with indescribable enthusiasm. The multitude outside pressed against the gates, which were unbolted in all haste to prevent their being forced. Scarcely had one gate been thrown back, however, before the torrent burst in with an energy frightful to witness. The other half of the gates instantly gave way, the planks snapping like reeds before the pressure. The foremost ranks were forced down upon the floor, and those behind were piled upon them till a serious loss of life seemed inevitable.

* Let us not, in fairness, forget, per contra, the formation of the Regent's Park, the Victoria Park, and the Battersea Park in prospect.—Ed. L. G.

The carriage having with difficulty made way, the people literally heaped it with flowers as it passed along. More than two hundred bouquets were thrown into the windows, and eventually Mdle. Lind reached the Irving Hotel, where a couple of police officers had to guard the entrance to her apartments, to prevent the crowd from rushing in. The flag of Sweden and Norway was hoisted on the flag-staff of Irving House immediately upon her arrival. A dense mass of people surrounded the house, and Mdle. Lind had to appear several times at the windows in answer to the cheers. Her arrival created quite as much excitement in Irving House as in the streets. There were no fewer than 530 guests in the house, and each was anxious to get a glimpse of her; all the passages leading to her apartments were crowded. The Musical Fund Society, numbering 200 instruments, gave the fair vocalist a serenade at midnight, the streets and surrounding houses, to the very roofs, being crowded by thousands of people. A company of firemen stationed themselves immediately under Mdle. Lind's window, in their red shirts, with their tall lanterns, making, we are told, a very picturesque part of the scene. The musicians played, among other airs, "Hail, Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle." During the performance of "Yankee Doodle," Mdle. Lind, who appeared in the balcony, kept time to the music with much spirit, and at the close requested its repetition. Her suite of rooms in Irving House were specially fitted up in magnificent style for her reception, the furniture and paintings in them being valued at seven thousand dollars. On the day after her arrival the Queen of Song was compelled to hold a drawing-room, in compliance with the unanimous wish of the guests of the Irving; and she received them in one of the splendid rooms of the hotel. The ladies and gentlemen, more than five hundred in number, all paid their respects, and her unaffected grace and cordiality of manner quite won all hearts. Her first concert was not expected to take place for a fortnight, and it is announced that the tickets for each concert will be sold at auction. Mdle. Lind's voyage out is described as a rough one, but she proved to be a good sailor, not having been in the slightest respect affected by the sea. Concerts and balls were given on board nearly every evening; at the first concert there was a subscription which produced £41. for the benefit of the sailors and firemen.

Gloucester Festival.—The amount collected at the doors of the Cathedral, after the morning performances, was 844l. 6s. 6d.; this says nothing, however, of the general proceeds of the meeting, which will only be arrived at when all the accounts have been balanced, a work requiring some time for completion.

THE DRAMA.

Haymarket Theatre.—Another *Giralda*, but equally identical with the original story with the Olympic version noticed in our last, came out here on Monday evening, and met with similar success. The piece itself is so amusing that, tolerably well acted, it cannot fail of pleasing an audience. The translation here appears to be by a more experienced hand; it is certainly freer and written with greater point and spirit, which gives an air of greater liveliness to the whole performance. The part of *Giralda* is performed by Miss Fitzwilliam, who introduces a song with great simplicity and earnestness, yet not without a tone of rustic coquetry. The *Miller* is played by Mr. Wright, who never fails to make an audience laugh, even where the situations he is placed in by the dramatist have far less of genuine comedy in them than those in *Giralda*, and it is his best praise to say that he acts up to all the humour and equivocal of the scene. The piece is very well got up, and, as a whole, places the 'Adelphi Company' before the audience in an agreeable light, and will not at all

detract from its old established character for amusing the public.

Olympic Theatre.—On Monday evening an adaptation, in one act, of *Père Turlututu*, rendered celebrated by Bouffé's personation of the *centenaire*, was brought out here under the name of *The Oldest Inhabitant*. It is one of those pieces written and produced for the purpose of exhibiting a single character—in this instance that of an extremely old man, the revival of whose wavering memory is the means of discovering some long-lost documents. The chief part was of course played by Farren, and of course with all the artistic skill which he has so frequently rendered available for the embodiment of similar characters. The tottering gait, the feeble but quick steps, the shaking head, and the attenuated thread of a voice with which the refrain of the old song was uttered, were all there, and the intellectual characteristics of extreme old age were presented with complete exactness. The only other part in the piece, which is very short and simple in construction, is that of a parish beadle, with all the conventional characteristics of his class, humorously played by Mr. Compton. It is a mistake, we think, to retain the French refrain *Turlututu*; surely some of those jingles with which O'Keefe loved to terminate his songs, and which are so familiar to English ears, such as "Tururulla" or "Fiddle-de-dee," might have been selected with greater effect.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday.

THESE are dreary times for the Paris Correspondent; nothing doing—nothing to write about: publishers swaggering away at watering-places—authors starving in their garrets—painters scouring the country—musicians tweedledeeing and tweedledumming all to themselves:—*la morte saison* in all its dismal stagnation—the very newspapers themselves flat as ditchwater. But, *que diable!* what right have literary periodical readers to expect letters from Paris in the month of September!—that month which grim dullness has emphatically marked for its own, and in which the wretched correspondent's heart yearns for the lot of the happy dog Tityrus, who, as Virgil tells us—

"*Recubans sub tegmine fagi,*"

passed the whole life-long day in playing on a pipe—the reading of novels not having then been invented? Ah! believe me:—it is a veritable martyrdom for a poor devil, thirsting, "like the hart for the water-brook," after green fields and shady forests and pure air, and a clear blue sky, to be compelled to pull his *Voltaire* to the table, and sit himself down in front of his dingy inkstand, with a sheet of paper before him and a pen in the fingers—asking himself the while, with a rueful countenance, "What the deuce have I got to say!"

But bah! as one must supply a certain quantity of 'copy,' let me, as the French say, "take my courage in both hands," and have done with it.

It has been lately shown that years before the electric telegraph was actually invented, the idea of some such grand machine flitted through the mind of more than one man of eminence. Addison, for example, speaks of it in one of his papers in the *Spectator*, and Arthur Young, in his *Journey in France*, states that the celebrated Lavoisier had found the means of establishing instantaneous communication between different rooms of his house by means of electricity. Another discoverer of the electric telegraph has just turned up, in the person of the well-known Camus, an admirable conjurer of the time of Louis XV.—a man of extraordinary skill in inventing strange sorts of instruments and for doing all manner of extraordinary things. This man (though professionally a mere vulgar conjurer—he was almost entitled to the designation of *arcaniste*) threw out the idea that means might be found for enabling two persons at a distance to hold conver-

sation in silence and secrecy—nay, he even, I believe, concocted some instrument by which a fashionable lady contrived to talk with her lover in the next street, under the very nose of her husband: at all events, it is certain that Camus's 'notion,' as the Yankees would call it, was considered so important that it attracted the serious attention of Diderot, D'Alembert, and other renowned 'Encyclopædists' of those days. By the by, this same Camus had the honour or misfortune—which ever the reader pleases—to be the grandfather, or great-grandfather, of a man who has lately made a vast deal of noise in the world, and is no doubt destined to make a good deal more—the terrible Red Republican, Ledru-Rollin.

Only one or two of the daily newspapers have had courage to brave the extra stamp duty placed on *romans feuilletons*, by continuing to give romances piecemeal in their *feuilletons*. But the tax cuts so deep into their profits, as almost to annihilate all the advantage derived from the use of the names of popular *romans-feuilletonistes*. The journals which have not the means or the will to incur this heavy outlay, try to attract public support by offering presents of books to subscribers, and by announcing what they call "most attractive series of papers"—such as sketches of political characters—translations from the English of visits to Australia and the American backwoods—pen and ink portraits of your renowned parliament men—reviews of books—reports of lectures and sermons. But all this seems insipid stuff to the French reader, who has been fed so long in the *romans feuilletons* on the highly-seasoned meats of assassination, elopements, seductions, gigantic swindlings, and crimes of all degrees of atrocity. It is like milk and water to the cayenne-pepper-scorched palate of an Indian nabob.

The popular and admired Méry, the Marseillaise poet, has begun the publication of a romance, entitled "La Juive au Vatican," in which he intends to show the horrid sufferings of the Jews in the Ghetto at Rome, and if possible procure the abolition of that abominable institution. No sooner was this work announced than the church organ here, the *Univers*, fell on the author tooth and nail, and did its very utmost to tear him to pieces. Any work at all, it declared, on such a subject, must needs be a scandal to holy church; and coming from such a profane verse-writer as Méry, it could not be otherwise, it said, than the abomination of desolation. The *Univers*, in making such fierce attacks as these, may have given proof of great zeal for the church; but public opinion loudly declared that it violated the commonest principles of justice in condemning a work before it was printed—and that it outraged the plainest directions of Christianity in making a most malignant attack on a man who had never offended it. But Méry, like all men of the south, is not patient of injuries; and so he returned blow for blow with a vigour which astonished the *Univers*. For several days the fight between these literary Hector and Ajax continued, with as much fierceness, if not with the same glory, as that of the two heroes of Homer; but at last Ajax—Méry, succeeded in completely discomfiting his opponent. What was singular in the matter was, that the novelist displayed as much erudition as *verve*, and pelted his adversary with text on text from the Bible, and citation after citation from the Fathers of the Church—all in crabbed Latin. The battle in these dull days was quite a godsend, and gave the literary world something to talk about. But people cannot for the life of them make out how or where such a merry, witty, naughty, fascinating, brilliant writer as the Marseilles man, can have 'crammed' so much theological lore.

Some circumstances have created no little commotion in our theatrical world. First, the retirement of Mr. Mitchell from the direction of the French theatre in London is universally and very sincerely lamented. 'We ne'er shall look upon his like again,' is the cry of all performers, male and female. His liberality, indeed, made

him the paragon of managers; fancy, for example, his giving 4000*l.* (say four thousand) to Rachel for one single month's performance! The next circumstance is the presence of the Nepalese minister and his suite. All the women are setting their caps at him, in the hope, not so much that he will admire their talent as that he will become smitten with their good looks, and present them, accordingly, with some of the diamonds of which he is believed to have an abundant store. But, thus far, Cerrito is the only one who has succeeded in getting anything out of him, and she has only obtained a pair of bracelets, worth some six or seven hundred pounds. The next thing is the arrival of General Guedeonoff and his moustachios. The General is the theatrical man of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and he comes to Paris at intervals to make a selection of actors and actresses, especially the latter, for the Imperial theatres at St. Petersburg. Russia is the El Dorado of the French theatrical folk; it possesses for them treasures more dazzling than all the gold of California—good salaries, followed by pensions for life, after a certain period of service—for the men, too, military rank, (did not Tamburini become a Colonel by his warbling?)—for the women, the homage of *Boyards* and princes, accompanied, according to time-honoured custom, with presents of carriages and hotels, jewellery and millinery, suppers and champagne—nay, even in some cases with the hand, title, fortune, and serfs of the love-stricken *Boyard*. Happy General Guedeonoff! Happy indeed—for on his visit to Paris every theatrical eye sparkles for him—every tongue welcomes him, and his table is laden every morning with *billets doux*! Verily, if the man were not made of something more solid than his native ice, he would assuredly melt beneath such warmth.

The last Revolution in this country, and the terrible political and social problems which it raised, and which have not yet received a solution, have had a curious effect on different men; some, for example, have seen only sanguinary anarchy, and the destruction of society, as the inevitable end of the Revolution, if it be allowed to run its natural course; others have believed that it is destined to relieve human suffering, and to open a new and glorious path to humanity;—the former in their terror have disowned the gods they formerly worshipped, though those gods were called Liberty and Enlightenment, and they have appealed with extended hands to Despotism to rescue them: the latter have adopted with enthusiasm the maddest dreams of Socialism, and in their impatience for what they conceive to be a better state of things, curse the obstacles that arise, and chafe at the restrictions of the law. These two hostile opinions, arising from the same 'great fact,' are, if I may so express myself, striking pages in the wonderful book of the human mind. They have been expressed freely enough in conversation and the newspapers, and are now beginning to find utterance in the higher walks of literature. In the ranks of those who despair, I already notice no less a personage than M. Saint Marc Girardin; who, in his course of lectures at the Collège de France, just concluded, and which are about to be published, has, on seeing to what a pitiable plight France has fallen, and the vast dangers which still threaten her, spoken of liberty, of which he was once a fervent champion, almost as the poet speaks of the Dead Sea tree fruit,—as fair to the eye and ashes on the lips. Another eminent and learned individual has published a book to prove that nothing but the re-establishment of brute force can save the nation; and another invokes, with fanatic fervour, the re-establishment of the Holy Inquisition, with its wholesale destruction of books, its burnings at the stake, and its dismal dungeons. On the other hand, we have M. Littré of the Institute, and other eminent men, more numerous than I can count, teaching that what is called Socialism is a new and a better world, and crying to the nation in the words which Bossuet applies to the Jew who scoffed

at Christ—so crying, however, as an encouragement, not as a condemnation—"Marche! Marche! Marche!"

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Liberia.—A letter from this African settlement announces the safe arrival there of the *Georgiana* and *Firefly*, two vessels dispatched under the auspices of Mr. Gurney and some other English capitalists, with the view of promoting the cultivation of, and export of cotton from this coast. It augurs most favourably of the experiment, and adds that the slave trade has almost ceased in this locality.

Jewish Costume in Russia.—The garb peculiar to Jews in Russia is by an imperial ukase prohibited after the 1st of next January.

Statistics of Russia.—The European provinces of Russia cover an area of 99,489 square miles; Transcaucasia, 2,825; Siberia, 298,600; the Steppes of Kirgis, 30,000; the Islands, 1,100; American Colonies, 17,500; making a total of 359,524 square miles. Keden, the geographer, calculates that the number of inhabitants amounts to 60,600,000, and among them 50,000,000 Slavonians and 4,333,000 Poles. The census of 1763, according to Schlozer and Storch, showed a population of but 20,000,000; that of 1782 showed an increase of 6,000,000; and that of 1835 reached 55,000,000. The most populated districts are those of the central provinces, where one square mile contains about 2,000 inhabitants. The minimum of population exists in the Government of Archangel, where a square mile is inhabited by 16 people. Of Russian subjects there are 50,552,000 (88 per cent. of the population of Russia) belonging to the Greek religion, 6,744,145 are Roman Catholics, 3,409,330 are Protestants, 1,604,767 Jews, and 566,320 Mohametans. The rest of the inhabitants belong to various sects, or they are considered as temporary residents and foreigners. 154 periodicals are published in Russia—viz., 108 in Russian, 29 in German, 8 in French, 1 in Italian, 5 in the Polish, and 3 in the old Lettish language.—*Kölnen Zeitung*.

The Cholera in Mexico is stated to have ceased (August 13th), after destroying 18,000 persons in that city alone.

Daguerreotyping in New York.—The New York *Daily Tribune* speaks in high commendation of the successful practice of Daguerreotype art in that city. After several months of experiment, Mr. Brady is now about to establish a new and important improvement—viz., the process of taking pictures on ivory, by the aid of the Daguerreotype art. By this process, it is believed that miniatures can be obtained at less than half the original price of these beautiful and hitherto costly works of art. The specimens we have seen of the new process combine in an eminent degree the beauty of a fine painting with the fidelity of the Daguerreotype.

Professor Webster was executed at Boston on the 30th ult. In the United States convicts are executed within the precincts of the prison (the plan suggested by Mr. Dickens for adoption in this country); but from the report contained in the *New York Tribune* we learn that the scenes of brutality and morbid excitement amongst the crowd collected on the roofs of the houses surrounding Boston gaol were as numerous and disgusting as occur on the occasion of capital punishment being inflicted in our own metropolises.

Museum Depredations.—Demetrius Diamilla has been convicted of robbing medals in the Vatican to an amount of 4,000 scudi. The trial was printed but not yet published. It contained, amongst other documents, two able dissertations on the stolen medals: the one, written by Monsignor Andrea Melza, first librarian of the Vatican; and the other by a Jesuit, Father Peter Tessieri, who is deeply versed in sacred and profane archaeologia.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LETTERS OF LAURA D'AUVERNE TO BERTHA.

LETTER THIRD.—MAY 1ST.

Flowers are smiling o'er the meadow—birds are merry on the wing—
In my heart life's flowers are drooping—dying in their life's young spring;
Three long weeks have fled, my Bertha, heavy weeks, with woe o'ercast—
Since with solemn sad vibration, Time's dull hand hath knell'd the Past.

Oh, but Memory is *ungrateful*, ever seeking its own will;
Feeding every thought of passion with some fancied wrong or ill;
Yet, when needed to support one,—to sustain our heat of mood—
It betrays the heart by turning what *before* seem'd ill—to *good*!

Many an act of true affection rush'd with wayward force to mind;
Many a needless, fond indulgence: he had only been too kind;
Scarce an hour ago my memory could with nought but *evil* meet;
Now, like rain in roses vanish'd,—I see nothing but the sweet.

But my story—to my story:—When D'Auverne thus pale withdrew,
And my passion, like a culprit, stood in all its guilt to view,
Quick I heard him reach his study,—turn with sudden wrench the key—
While I listen'd—all affrighted—wondering what the end might be.

Would he!—how my blood froze in me—rashly, madly, seek death's goal
By an act that might for ever shut forgiveness from his soul!
Thrice I shudd'ring crept to listen—praying God with earnest breath
To console him—to relieve him—or to give me instant death!

Not a sound—a breath,—a movement;—all was silent, save my breast,
Whose tumultuous throbblings warn'd me it should never more find rest;
Oh! the horror of a silence o'er whose hideous calm may burst
Such an act, gore-stain'd and guilty, as leaves Man denounced, accurst!

Darkly pass'd the dreary midnight;—things distemper'd minds reveal
Crowded round me—till the moment when we met at morning meal;
Oh, those blood-shot eyes reproach'd me;—that dear face, so pale yet sweet,
And those lips that still pretended to partake—yet did not eat.

If he'd look'd but once upon me; made, though but the least, advance;
Said one word to scorn or scold me,—given but one censoring glance,—
I'd have humbled me before him, own'd his censure well applied;
But the words I would have utter'd, on my lips, discouraged, died.

If he'd only—once more only—said, my Laura, must we part?
Must we still live on in anger? I'd have clasp'd him to my heart;
Own'd my brief, yet bitter error;—own'd that I had deeply erred;
Pleaded to his love for pardon!—sued for one forgiving word!

But in silence—still in silence—and he rose without a look!
Then a month's estrangement follow'd; weeks of torture hard to brook:
I denied myself to each one—shut me from the light of day—
Yearning for that lost affection, that rich love I threw away.

One calm evening—it was starlight—lone I sat, and life review'd,
Gazing through the open casement, with Night's beauty all subdued.
Would D'Auverne, methought, but enter—I would tell him all I fear'd—
As divining my petition, at that moment he appear'd!

"Laura," spoke he, slow and sadly, "you're not happy?"—and I said,
"Miserable am I—wretched!—who are happy save the dead?"
He replied, "I leave for travel, and 'tis needful you should stay
With your parents:—'tis uncertain how long I remain away!"

"I have known—but wherefore speak it?—misery never comes alone—
Other losses, other sorrows, o'er my pathway have been thrown;
Month by month hath earthly fortune faded into empty air;
Needing solace, I've found sorrow; needing hope, I've met despair.

"But no matter—'tis no matter; Time hath mercy yet in store;
There is light in the Hereafter—though there's light on earth no more:
If I die, whate'er remaineth shall be yours, and yours alone;
My last words are: May you never know the anguish I have known."

Gone—yes, gone!—unheard, unpardon'd: in my woe I craved for death.
All the air from earth to heaven seem'd too little for my breath!
Gone! my very heart seem'd bursting, crush'd unto its very core;
It was midnight when they found me, fainting, bleeding on the floor.

SERPENS REDIVIVUS.

TEMPUS erat, when Captain M'Quhan
Sic quidem dixit crossing the "say,"
Vidit serpentem monstrous of size,
Caput ferentem, with huge goggle eyes,
Oculos volvit, and, trembling with fear,
Membra resolvit of all who were near;
Nam erat visus, strange to be told,
Viribus natus, and fierce to behold.
Tum dixit O'wenius, 'twas but a seal,
Ad quod M'Quhanus indignatus did feel;
Iratus mire, that it should be said
Se sic nescire, what shape was its head;
Vidisse dixit, a thing like a mane
Oculosque infixit, to know it again,
"Non est ita stupidus," so did he say,
"Veritatis est cupidus, not of display."

Sed tempus recessit, and this was all over,
Cum illi successit another gay rover,
Cui nomen est Travers, so signed to his letter,
Hic, quoque, palavers not very much better;
Nam quum navigaret, in his own cutter,
Fortentum apparet, which made them all flutter.
Est horridum anguis the which they behold,
Haud dubio sanguis within them ran cold.
Triginta pedes, his head was upraised,
Et corporis sedes in secret was placed;
Viderunt et caudam with glass's assistance,
(Capiebat alaudam at half a mile's distance,
Sed hocce postremum they never confessed,
Imata modestia this much repressed,
Sic serpens manebat, so says this same joker,
Et sese ferebat, as stiff as a poker,
Tergum fricabat against the old light-house,
Et se liberabat of scaly detritus:
Sic Travers vidit; of course we believe him,
Si aliquis ridet in arma he'd receive him.

Sed mira fuerunt, and strange to behold,
Quae post acciderunt, as we have been told,
Nam anguis interritus let them approach him,
Nec unquam est veritas danger could touch him.
Sed Travers crudelis, the story doth say,
Venit utpote felis to seize on his prey;
Nam semel paravit for shooting the snake,
Et corte speravit a capture he'd make;
Tunc plumbus percussit, thinking he hath him,
At serpens exsiluit full thirty fathom;
Exsiluit mare, with pain and affright,
Et conatus abnare, as fast as he might;
Neque illi secuti; no! nothing so rash,
Terroris sunt muti, he'd make such a splash,
Sed nunc adierunt, the place to inspect,
Et squamas viderunt, the which they collect.
Quicunque non credit, or doubtfully rails
Ad locum accedat, they'll show him the scales.
Quas, sola tropaea, they brought to the shore,
Et causa est ea—they couldn't get more.
Haec fabula mira, is Travers's tale,
De facie dira, he saw in his sail,
Et ipsum imploro, to pardon what's wrong,
Et veniam oro, for being so long.

T. C. D.

C. O.

VARIETIES.

Gutta Percha.—How far the electric wire tubes between Dover and Calais can be protected from the action of the sea and sharp rocks, the anchoring of vessels, and the operations of fishermen, will, we fear, give the company no small degree of trouble. It cannot, however, be attributed to a failure in the new material, which seems to be asserting for itself a share in almost every concern of social life. The usual advertisement particularizes many of its uses and qualities, but if we look about us we see more valuable, and we hear of more extraordinary applications. The power of resisting decomposing agencies reminds us of the grave-diggers' scene in *Hamlet*, "your tanner will last you ten years"—for it was told us that the stout wife of a worthy citizen was buried in a gutta percha coffin, in lieu of a lead one, and the substitute was found to be in every respect (without dwelling on circumstances) far superior to the original medium for interment. But it is more for the living than for the dead that we would prize this remarkable gum. The lining of lead pipes and cisterns, if not the substitution for them, must be most desirable where health is at stake. We question if Claremont had been so preserved, that the ex-King of the French would be now in his tomb. For many purposes announced, we have had no means of ascertaining whether the articles entirely fulfilled their pretensions, or were susceptible of improvement; but we have examined various specimens at the British

Association and elsewhere, and wondered to what appliances the material might next be turned.

The Sea Serpent.—The Irish newspapers have recently teemed with stories of an immense Sea Serpent, seen by a number of individuals in boats on several parts of the coast. They looked, and look, so like American penny-a-liners that we would hardly notice them, except that one witness asserts his having gathered its scales from a rock against which the creature raised its crest; and the last *Cork Examiner* gives a circumstantial account of a monster seen in Ballycotton Bay, apparently about 150 feet long, and "at once like an eel and a serpent," the head being like a serpent's and the neck like that of a conger eel. Other parts of the description about its eyes, mouth, (with a tusk on each side,) teeth, mane, &c., and long black barrel-like protuberances, as it dashed rapidly through the water, remind us of the marvels in Arabian tales. But that we (who supported Capt. M'Quibane) may not be thought inconsistently sceptical, we now notice these facts; with the addition, that when saluted with a double barrelled shot on the nose, as it sailed with its neck above the sea, the Serpent discharged a lot of small fishes from its mouth, some of which fell into the boat, and were found to possess electrical properties; from which the writer concludes that the creature is a giant *gymnotus electricus*, communicating electricity even to its food!

The Serpentine River.—Dr. A. H. Hassall's paper on this subject, so interesting to many inhabitants of the Metropolis, communicated to the Botanical Society, has naturally attracted a good deal of notice from the press. He attributes it to a minute Algae which rises at the summer season from the bottom to the surface of the water; and though a proof of impurity, is not injurious to health if taken into the system. Dr. Hassall's microscopic examination of the water supplied to the inhabitants of London* and the environs, illustrated with appalling coloured plates of infusoria, animal and vegetable, ought to be read by every Cockney breathing and drinking water. They would hardly rest till their supplies were purified.

Fine Arts.—The Fine Arts are often employed to illustrate the race-course, and other sports; and on many occasions the *Literary Gazette* has spoken of the spirit of design and beauty of execution displayed in cups, plates, &c., destined for the victors in these British Games, by which the most perfect breeds of noble and useful animals are encouraged. It is therefore with pleasure we observe that Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, the successors of Storr and Mortimer, have announced an annual prize to the Goodwood meetings of a cup of the value of 300*l.*, to be called the Goodwood Cup, and to be run for by two-year old colts and fillies. We trust to see some admirable works turned out on these anniversaries.

Odd Newspaper Phraseology.—A dentist announces "teeth at fixed charges," and another, that he "stops them." Wines neat as imported are advertised everywhere at less price than the worst of their class can be bought for where they are made. Writing can be learned in "three lessons;" the French language in comparatively "less than no time;" and clothing of every kind is sold at a ruinous loss, or "absolutely given away." Auctioneers are honoured with instructions to sell old furniture; and Prince Albert honours Braemar with a visit. Almost everything is expressed in out-of-the-way or incredible terms.

The Rev. W. Kirby.—At the last meeting of the Entomological Society, Mr. Waterhouse, president, a letter announcing the death of Mr. Kirby, (see *Literary Gazette*, No. 1748,) the venerable V.F., was read from Mr. Spence, and the Society adjourned without entering upon any business, as a tribute to the memory of their distinguished member.

* Published by S. Highley.

Standard Measure.—M. Otto Von Struve being expected in England with the Standard Bar employed in the great Indian survey, and compared with the standard used by the Russian astronomers in the survey of that Empire; the Lords of the Treasury have, on the representation of Professor Airy, directed that it shall be allowed to be landed in its case, with as little disturbance as possible. We know not to what degree of permanent certainty and perfection this Bar may have been wrought; but we do know that at Mr. Whitworth's Mill, at Manchester, a month ago, we examined a *Standard Yard Measure*, in six pieces, so wonderfully accurate, that we could easily appreciate by the touch with our own finger and thumb, the difference between the *forty thousandth and fifty thousandth part of an inch*; a division too minute for microscopic detection. If M. Von Struve's instrument surpasses this, it will indeed be a miracle in mechanics.

White Lions.—The *Scotsman* states that a lioness gave birth to two remarkably fine cubs on Thursday week, and, strange to relate, they are pure white!

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Ainsworth's Works, vol. 10: Guy Fawkes, 12mo, cloth, 2s., boards, 1s. 6d.
 Bevan's (J.) Questions on Scripture History, fourth edition, 18mo, cloth, 2s.
 California, Past, Present, and Future, post 8vo, 5s.
 Cassel's (W. A.) Eidolon; or, The Course of a Soul, 12mo, cloth, 6s. 6d.
 Chambers's Educational Course: Livy, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
 Cherrilloud's Versions, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Davison's Polity of the New Testament, 8vo, cloth, 5s.
 Engineer and Machinist, vol. 1, imperial 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 Evans's Vintage Gleaning, new edition, 32mo, cloth, 3s.
 Foster's Life, by Ryland, 2 vols., post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
 Freeman's (Rev. A.) Remarks on Architecture, Llandaff Cathedral, 8vo, cloth, 8s.
 Gallaudet's Child's Book of the Soul, 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
 Handbook for Devon and Cornwall, 6s.
 Henderson on Inspiration, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 History of England for Catholic Children, 18mo, cloth, 3s.
 Household Words, vol. 1, royal 8vo, cloth, 5s. 6d.
 Johnson's (Rev. F. J.) Chapel and School Architecture, 8vo, cloth, 8s.
 Leibnitz's System of Theology, translated by C. W. Russell, 10s. 6d.
 Leonard's Gazetteer of England and Wales, square, cl., 4s.
 London's (J. C.) Villa Gardener, second edition, by Mrs. London, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
 Macgregor's Statistics, vol. 5, 8vo, cloth, 24s. (complete, 5 vols., 27 10s.).
 Macgregor's Three Days in the East, 18mo, boards, 1s.
 Miller's (T.) Original Poems for my Children, square, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Ollendorf's German Grammar, Part 1, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
 Osborn's (Rev. S. G.) Gleanings in the West of Ireland, 8vo, 6s.
 Pennell's (Rev. J.) Easy Lessons in Latin Elegiac Verse, 12mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
 Robin (The); or, Woodside Lodge, a Tale, square, cl., 2s. 6d.
 Ryan's (N. W.) Exposition of Prophet Amos, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Scott on Evil Spirits, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Shaw's (G. A.) Treatise on Bankers' Cheques, &c., 12mo, boards, 6s.
 Smith's Geology and Scripture, 8vo, cloth, 6s.
 — (Rev. W.) Conversion of a Brahman to the Faith of Christ, 18mo, 2s.
 Taylor's (W.) Febrile and other Diseases, post 8vo, 5s.
 Tilsley's New Stamp Act, 8vo, boards, 6s.
 — Treatise on Stamp Laws, 2nd edition, 8vo, bds., 28s.
 Yearsley (J.) on Deafness, third edition, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1850.	h. m. s.	1850.	h. m. s.
Sept. 21 . . .	11 53 5 5	Sept. 25 . . .	11 51 42 3
22 . . .	52 44 5	26 . . .	51 21 9
23 . . .	52 23 6	27 . . .	51 1 7
24 . . .	52 2 9		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The address requested by Mr. Wastemann is, Chetwood Priory, Manchester.

* Our other original correspondence, including the Sea Serpent, puts it out of our power to insert Dr. Bell's letter on the British Museum Reading-room in this *Gazette*. The question of the reconciliation and union of the Archaeological Association and Institute (as we find from the numerous letters addressed to us) having excited a very warm interest, we would request attention to Mr. Wright's second letter upon the subject in a preceding page.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS for CATALOGUES.—

To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The Executive Committee of the Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Commissioners to have Two Catalogues prepared, one full and comprehensive, which will probably extend to two or more volumes, to be sold at a price fixed by the party contracting; the other to be sold for One Shilling. Copies of the terms proposed will be ready, October 1st, at the Offices of the Executive Committee, 1, Old Palace Yard. The Tenders will be required to be delivered on Tuesday, the 22nd of October, 1850.

M. DIGBY WYATT, Secretary.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May

be buried in damp or marshy ground for years, without injury. Acids, alkalis, and grease are without action upon it, and it is therefore valuable for conveying gas, water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. In case of any stoppage, an incision can be made with a sharp knife, and readily secured again, by means of a warm iron. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 250 lb. on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in 100-feet, and the larger in 50-feet lengths. The joints are easily made. The power which Gutta Percha Tubing possesses as a conductor of sound renders it most valuable for conveying messages, in lieu of bells. Every variety of articles manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company, Patentes, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London; and sold by their wholesale dealers.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.

TO DOVER, FOLKESTONE, WESTENHANGER, and CANTERBURY, every Saturday, at 12.30, to return by the train leaving Dover at 11.45 A.M. on Monday. Fares, there and back—1st class, 20s.; 2nd class, 15s.; children under 12 years of age, 8s.

MARGATE and RAMSGATE to LONDON every morning, except Sunday, by the train leaving Margate at 10 minutes after 9 o'clock. Fares—1st class, 10s.; 2nd class, 7s.; children under 12 years, 4s.

TO RAMSGATE and MARGATE direct, in three hours, every day except Sunday, at half-past 12 o'clock, from the London Terminus of the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. Fares—1st class, 10s.; 2nd class, 7s.; children under 12 years, 4s. Compartments reserved for Families.

TO RAMSGATE and MARGATE direct, in three hours, every Saturday, at half-past 3 o'clock, from the London Terminus of the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, to return on Sunday evening or Monday morning. Fares (there and back)—3rd class, 10s.; 2nd class, 15s.; 1st class, 20s. Compartments reserved for Families.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to

the Zoological Society of London, is EXHIBITED DAILY, from 1 to 6 o'clock, at their Gardens in the Regent's Park. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform for THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON on Saturday next, Sept. 28, at 4 o'clock. Admission, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

The Arab snake charmers, Jabar Abou Hajab and Mohammed Abou Merwan, will also perform on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock and at 5 o'clock, weather permitting.

E. D. J. DENT, by distinct appointments,

Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.M. the Emperor of Russia, having greatly increased his stock of WATCHES and CLOCKS to meet the purchases made at this season of the year, most respectfully requests from the public an inspection of his various assortments. Ladies' gold watches, with gold dials, and jewelled in four holes, 8 gs. each; gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials, 10 gs.; youths' silver watches, 4 gs.; substantial and accurately going silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 gs.—E. J. DENT, 82, Strand; 25, Cockspur Street; and 24, Royal Exchange, (Clock Tower Area.)

THE CALOTYPE or TALBOTOPE.

—HORNE, THORNTHWAITE and WOOD, 123, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, beg to invite attention to their STOCK of APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, PAPER, &c.

Agent for Turner's (Chafford Mills) NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.

Pure PYRO-GALLIC ACID.

This Plate Glass of all sizes for Albuminizing. FLUORIDE of POTASSIUM.

FREDERIC REEVE, PRINTER

and LITHOGRAPHER, executes every description of work connected with Letterpress and Lithography, in the best style and at moderate charges. Illustrations of subjects in Natural History, Geology, Anatomy, Engineering, Architecture, &c., lithographed from nature or from drawings by Artists in concert with the various branches of science, and printed in black or colours. Landscapes, Views, Portraits, &c., completed for publication with artistic correctness from sketches however imperfect, and printed with one or more tints. Microscopic details, Maps, Plans, Sections, Writings, &c., engraved on Stone according to the method adopted in Germany, and printed with an effect little inferior to Steel.

N.B.—Estimates given for printing on the most reasonable scale.

5, Heathcote Court, Strand.

GERMAN SPRING MATTRESSES,
permanently elastic, very durable and cheap.

3 feet wide . . . £2 8 0 | 4 feet 6 inches wide £3 3 0
3 feet 6 inches . . . 2 13 0 | 5 feet . . . 3 10 0
4 feet . . . 2 18 0 | 5 feet 6 inches . . . 3 18 0

The best top stuffing, all horsehair:

3 feet wide . . . £3 10 0 | 4 feet 6 inches wide £5 0 0
3 feet 6 inches . . . 4 0 0 | 5 feet . . . 5 10 0
4 feet . . . 4 10 0 | 5 feet 6 inches . . . 6 0 0

One of these Mattresses, with a French Mattress on it, is a most excellent and soft bed. HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, with full particulars of Weight, Sizes, and Prices of every description of Bedding, sent free by post.

HEAL and SON, Bedding Manufacturers, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court Road, London.

TO VISITORS to the CONTINENT

and to ARTISTS.—Messrs. J. and R. M'CRACKEN, Foreign Agents, and Agents to the Royal Academy, No. 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Artists, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c., from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom Houses, &c., and that they undertake the Shipment of Effects to all parts of the world.

TOOTHACHE PERMANENTLY

CURED by using BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling decaying Teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. Price 1s. Enough for several Teeth. The only substance approved by the medical faculty, as being unattended with pain or danger, and the good effects of which are permanent.

Sold by all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Twenty really authorized Testimonials accompany each box, with full directions for use. Sent free, by return of post, by J. WILLIS, 24, EAST TEMPLE CHAMBERS, WHITE-FRIARS, FLEET STREET, LONDON, in return for thirteen penny stamps.

CAUTION.—The great success of this preparation has induced numerous unskilful persons to produce spurious imitations, and to copy BRANDE'S ENAMEL Advertisements. It is needful, therefore, to guard against such impositions, by seeing that the name of JOHN WILLIS accompanies each packet.

FLOOR CLOTHS.

Best quality, warranted . . . 2s. 6d. per sq. yd.
Persian and Turkey pattern . . . 2s. 9d. "
Common Floor Cloth . . . 2s. 0d. "

COCOA-FIBRE Mats and Matting.

INDIA MATTING, plain and figured.

JOWETT, Manufacturer, 532, NEW OXFORD STREET.

HENDRIE'S PATENT PETRO-

LINE SOAP has realized in practice all the promised beneficial effects on exorations and eruptive affections of the cuticle. The "COSMETIC PETROLINE SOAP," for the habitual use of the toilet, is found to have an agreeable demulcent influence on the hands, and on the most delicate skin; or in the nursery, for infants. The "PETROLINE SHAVING SOAP" is peculiarly bland and balsamic, allaying the irritation felt in the employment of the ordinary alkaline compositions.

A more detergent antiseptic, with additional petroleum, named "DISPENSARY SOAP," is prepared for inveterate cuticular affections of long standing; and, from experience in several public schools, where it has been employed in washing children's heads, it has proved an efficient specific for, and a complete protection against, the troublesome complaint known as ringworm.

The Dispensary Soap, being at a moderate price, is available for all classes, and is used with great success in purifying linen after infectious diseases; indeed, the use of it may, in many cases of typhus and other contagions, be considered a beneficial antidote.

R. HENDRIE,

PERFUMER TO HER MAJESTY,

12 AND 13, TICHBOURN STREET, REGENT'S QUADRANT.

Sale by Auction.

PERIODICAL SALES FOR 1850, (ESTABLISHED IN 1803), OF REVERSIONS, LIFE INTERESTS, ANNUITIES, POLICIES OF ASSURANCE, ADVOWNS, NEXT PRESENTATIONS, RENT CHARGES IN LIEU OF TITHES, POST OBIT BONDS, TONTINES, DEBENTURES, GROUND RENTS, IMPROVED RENTS, SHARES IN DOCKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, AND ALL PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS.

MESSRS. SHUTTLEWORTH and

SONS respectfully inform the public that upwards of 47 years' experience having proved the classification of this species of property to be extremely advantageous and economical to vendors, and equally satisfactory and convenient to purchasers, the PERIODICAL SALES of REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, policies of insurance, tontines, debentures, advowsons, next presentations, and securities dependent upon human life, shares in docks, canals, mines, railways, and all public undertakings, will be continued throughout 1850, as follows:—

Friday, October 4.

Friday, December 6.

Friday, November 1.

Particulars may be had, ten days previous to the sale, at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Shuttleworth and Sons, 28, Poultry.

PIANOFORTES, 25 GUINEAS EACH.

D'ALMAINE and Co., 20, Soho Square, London, (established 1785,) sole manufacturers of the ROYAL PIANOFORTES, combining all the latest improvements of construction, with richness of tone and elasticity of touch; possessing also distinguished elegance of form and finished nicety of workmanship, uninfluenced by the varied effects of temperature, therefore admirably calculated for India, Australia, Canada, and other extreme climates, and recommended by the most eminent musicians. Height 3 feet 9 inches, width 4 feet, depth 2 feet 2 inches. Manufactured in mahogany, walnut, maple, satin, zebra, or rosewood, at the uniform net cash price of 25 guineas each. D'Almaine and Co. earnestly solicit the favour of a visit from intending purchasers to inspect their Royal pianofortes, manufactured in various woods to suit every description of furniture, at the extraordinary low price of 25 guineas, in order to meet the requirements of a large portion of the musical public.

Professional testimonial respecting the pianofortes of D'Almaine and Co.—We, "the undersigned members of the musical profession, having carefully examined the Royal Pianofortes manufactured by Messrs. D'Almaine and Co., have great pleasure in bearing testimony to their merits and capabilities. It appears to us impossible to produce instruments of the same size, possessing a richer and finer tone, more elastic touch, or more equal temperament, while the elegance of their construction renders them a handsome ornament for the library, boudoir, or drawing room. J. L. Abel, F. Benedict, H. R. Bishop, F. Chatterton, J. B. Chatterton, P. Delavanti, W. Forde, E. J. Fitzwilliam, Stephen Glover, H. F. Hasse, W. Guernsey, W. H. Holmes, J. L. Hutton, G. Harrison, G. F. Kallmark, G. Lanza, E. J. Loder, Ricardo Linter, Alexander Lee, A. Leffler, C. Minasi, H. Macco, F. Praeger, E. Roedel, G. H. Rodwell, J. Templeton, F. Weber," &c.

D'ALMAINE and Co., Royal Pianoforte Warehouse, 20, Soho Square.

Assurance Companies.**INSURANCE AGAINST RAIL-**

WAY ACCIDENTS by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY: empowered by Act of Parliament, 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 40. Capital, One Million.

Chairman—JOHN DEAN PAUL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—G. BERKELEY HARRISON, Esq.

Travellers by railway can now obtain tickets at the principal railway stations to insure against accident during a single journey, irrespective of distance, for the following amounts:—

£1000 in a first class carriage, at a premium of 3d.
£500 in a second class ditto ditto 2d.
£200 in a third class ditto ditto 1d.

For the convenience of frequent travellers, periodical tickets are also issued at the railway stations by the provincial agents, and at the Company's offices, 3, Old Broad Street, London, on the following terms:—

To insure £1,000, for 12 months, at a premium of 20s.

£200. "

With the option of travelling in any class carriage, and on any railway in the kingdom.

The total amount insured by any of the above tickets is payable in the event of death by railway accident, and proportionate compensation afforded in cases of personal injury.

Thirty-seven persons insured with this Company have already received amounts varying from £2 to £21, as compensation for personal injury from Railway Accidents, details of which may be seen in the Prospects, to be obtained of the Booking Clerks at the Railway Stations, or at the Offices of the Company, No. 3, Old Broad Street, London.

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Secretary.

PALLADIUM**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Established 1824.

DIRECTORS.

Capt. C. J. Bosanquet, R.N. | William A. Guy, M.D.
Robert Cheere, Esq. | Henry Harvey, Esq. F.R.S.
Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. | James Murray, Esq.
LL.D. | Philip Rose, Esq.
Charles Elliott, Esq. F.R.S. | Samuel Skinner, Esq.
Sir James Buller East, Bart. | William Thomas Thornton, Esq.
M.P. | Joseph Esdaile, Esq.

Physician—Seth Thomson, M.D.

NEW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The Directors of this Society, with the view of meeting the wants and wishes of the large class of persons who prefer the present advantages of reduced premiums to a prospective bonus in the shape of an addition to their policies, have constructed a new scale, based on the safest and most approved data, viz., the Experience Tables, recently compiled by a Committee of Actuaries, from the records of seventeen of the leading London offices.

The Society now offers the following advantages:—

The lowest Scale of Premium which can be safely adopted.

EXAMPLE TO ASSURE £100.

Age.	For one Year.	For seven Years.	For whole Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 15 11	0 16 6	1 13 1
30	0 18 5	0 19 6	2 2 10
40	1 2 8	1 4 10	2 18 7

Other ages at proportionate rates.

Undoubted security, guaranteed by a large capital; an industrial proprietary; the long standing of the office, and the satisfactory results of its business.

Facility in the settlement of claims.
Liberty to travel in any part of Europe without extra premium.

Loans equivalent to the value of the policies.

To those who desire to secure the advantages of a prospective bonus, by a small additional outlay, the deed of settlement assigns four-fifths of the profits.

Bonuses may be commuted for equivalent reductions of premium at the option of the assured, by which arrangement the amount originally assured may be kept up as a continually decreasing cost.

Insurances effected on joint as well as on single lives, for short terms or otherwise, and to meet any specified contingency.

The age of the life assured is admitted on the policy at the time of effecting the assurance, or at any other time, on production of satisfactory proof.

Every information and assistance will be given to assured, either at the offices, No. 7, Waterloo-place, London; or by the Society's agents, established in all principal towns.

Secretary and Actuary—JEREMIAH LODGE, Esq.

UNITED KINGDOM**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

Established by Act of Parliament in 1834.

8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON; 97, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH; 12, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW; 4, COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.

LONDON BOARD.

Chairman—CHARLES GRAHAM, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—CHARLES DOWNES, Esq.

H. Blair Avarne, Esq. | J. G. Henriques, Esq.
E. L. Boyd, Esq. Resident. | F. C. Maitland, Esq.
Charles B. Curtis, Esq. | William Railton, Esq.
William Fairlie, Esq. | F. H. Thomson, Esq.
D. Q. Henriques, Esq. | Thomas Thorby, Esq.

The bonus added to Policies from March, 1834, to the 31st December, 1847, is as follow:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy in 1841.	Sum added to Policy in 1844.	Sum payable at Death.
£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5000	13 yrs. 10 mo.	638 6 8	737 10 0	6470 16 8
5000	1 year	115 10 0	6112 10 0
1000	12 years	100 0 0	157 10 0	1527 10 0
1000	7 years	157 10 0	1157 10 0
1000	1 year	25 10 0	1023 10 0
500	12 years	50 0 0	75 15 0	628 15 0
500	4 years	45 0 0	545 0 0
500	1 year	11 5 0	511 5 0

The premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years after the insurance is for life. Every information afforded on application to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—This Department will RE-OPEN on Friday, October 4, 1850. Candidates for admission, not being associates of King's College, or graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, must present themselves for examination at half-past 10 o'clock on Wednesday, October 2.

Printed forms of application (which should be sent in a week previously to the examination) and the prospectus containing all information as to the course of study and expense, may be obtained from J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary.
July 30, 1850. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—THE COURSES OF LECTURES in this Department, including Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, English Literature, as well as the Hebrew, Oriental, and Modern Languages, will RE-OPEN on Wednesday, October 2, 1850, on which day all Students are required to attend Chapel. Two Scholarships of £30 each, for three years, and two of £20 each, for two years, will be filled up at Easter next. Full information upon every subject may be obtained from J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary.
July 30, 1850. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE APPLIED SCIENCES.—THE CLASSES in this Department, including Divinity, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Surveying, Architecture, Manufacturing Art and Machinery, Geometrical Drawing, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, and the Engineering Workshop, will RE-OPEN on Wednesday, October 2, 1850, on which day all Students are required to attend Chapel. One Scholarship of £30, and one of £20 each, tenable for two years, will be filled up at Easter next. Full information upon every subject may be obtained from J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary.
July 30, 1850. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—THE CLASSES in this Department, including Divinity, Latin, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Mathematics and Arithmetic, English Composition, French and German, Military Tactics, Fencing, and Military Drawing, will RE-OPEN on Wednesday, October 2, 1850, on which day all Students are required to attend Chapel. New Students must be above the age of 15. The Oriental Languages may be learnt by those intended for the service of the Hon. East India Company. Full information upon every subject may be obtained from J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary.
July 30, 1850. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—THE WINTER SESSION, 1850-51, will COMMENCE on Tuesday, October 1, 1850, on which day all Students are expected to attend the Introductory Lecture, by Professor Edward Forbes, F.R.S., at 2 o'clock.

The following Courses of Lectures will be given during the Session:—

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL.—Professor Richard Partridge, F.R.S.; Demonstrators, W. Brinton, M.D., and H. Lee, F.R.C.S.; Assistant Demonstrators, Henry Hyde Salter, and John Wood.

PHYSIOLOGY AND GENERAL MORBID ANATOMY.—Professors R. B. Todd, M.D., F.R.S., and W. Bowman, F.R.S.

CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.—Professor W. A. Miller, M.D., F.R.S.; Demonstrator, J. E. Bowman.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Professor George Bodd, M.D., F.R.S.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.—Professor William Ferguson, F.R.S.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The Hospital is visited daily. Clinical Lectures are given every week, both by the Physicians and by the Surgeons. The Physicians' Assistants and Clinical Clerks, the House Surgeons and Dressers, are selected by examination from the Students of the Hospital.

One Scholarship of £40, tenable for three years; one of £30, and three of £20 each, tenable for two years, will be filled up in April next. Full particulars upon every subject may be obtained from Professor Guy, M.D., Dean of the Department; or upon application to J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary.
July 30, 1850. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

MINING COMPANY OF WALES.

ST. PIERRE FOLEY, C. and M. E. Secretary.
Office, 24, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

(so named by Royal Permission and under the Royal Charter,) for GENERAL FEMALE EDUCATION, and for granting to Governesses Certificates of Qualification.

A Branch of the *Governesses' Benevolent Institution.*

MICHAELMAS TERM WILL COMMENCE
1st OCTOBER, 1850.

The fees are £1 11s. 6d. per Term for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £1 1s. for those which meet once; but a composition of £9 9s. may be made for all the Lectures in any division.

Lectures in Botany, Chemistry, Geology, and the Useful Arts, will be delivered in the Lent and Easter Terms, if the names of Twenty Pupils be entered before the close of this Term.

Individual Instruction in Vocal Music in its higher branches will be taught by GEORGE BENSON, Esq., under the immediate superintendence of J. HULLAR, Esq.; and Instrumental Music by R. BANSETT, O. MAY, and W. DONNELL, Esqs., under the immediate superintendence of W. S. BENNETT, Esq. The Fee for each, Three Guineas per Term.

Arrangements have been made for teaching Animal Drawing, Wax Modelling, and Ornamental Art, under the immediate superintendence of the Professors of Drawing, and for the prosecution of other studies not suitable to class teaching.

Free Lectures on Useful Subjects are given in the Evenings during the Term to Governesses actually engaged in tuition.

Particulars may be ascertained at the College daily; from the Deputy-Chairman, at the College, every Wednesday and Saturday, before 2 o'clock; or from C. W. KILGON, Esq., Secretary to the Parent Society, 32, Sackville-street.

The Committee of Education place yearly Four Free Presentations at the disposal of the Parent Society, and it is hoped that others may be founded by individuals.

PREPARATORY CLASSES are opened for Pupils of not less than Nine Years of Age. The hours are from 10 till 1.

The payment is £6 6s. per Term, or £15 15s. per Year; the year consisting of thirty-eight weeks.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH.—In consequence of many Ladies being unable, on account of distance, to avail themselves of the Institution in Harley-street, it has been thought advisable to OPEN a BRANCH of the COLLEGE in the CITY, at No. 4, ARTILLERY PLACE, FINSBURY SQUARE, where the Lectures commenced in February last. The Course of Instruction, the expense and periods of Study, are the same as in Harley-street.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs. SMART, the Lady Resident, at No. 4, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square.

DRAWING, MUSIC, and FRENCH

CLASSES, will be opened on the First of October, at 84, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

Terms, 20s. for 20 Lessons.

DRAWING for Perspective, Landscape, and Figure, by Mr. Gandie, from Exeter Hall. **MUSIC** for Solo singing and the Pianoforte, by Mr. Taylor, from Kensington. **FRENCH** for Conversation and Correspondence, by Mons. Du Ville, from Paris.

For further particulars apply as above.

GEOLOGY.—Persons wishing to be-

come acquainted with this interesting branch of Science, will find their studies greatly facilitated by means of Elementary Collections, which can be had at Two, Five, Ten, Twenty, or Fifty Guineas each, arranged and sold by Mr. TENNANT, (Mineralogist to Her Majesty,) 149, Strand, London.

A Collection for Five Guineas, which will illustrate the recent works on Geology, contains 200 Specimens, in a Mahogany Cabinet with five trays, viz:—

MINERALS which are the components of rocks, or occasionally imbedded in them:—Quartz, Agate, Calcedony, Jasper, Garnet, Zeolite, Hornblende, Augite, Asbestos, Feldspar, Mica, Talc, Tourmaline, Calcareous Spar, Fluor, Selenite, Baryta, Strontia, Salt, Sulphur, Plumbago, Bitumen, &c.

METALLIC ORES:—Iron, Manganese, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Copper, Antimony, Silver, Gold, Platina, &c.

ROCKS:—Granite, Gneiss, Mica-slate, Clay-slate, Porphyry, Serpentine, Sandstones, Limestones, Basalt, Lavas, &c.

FOSSILS from the Llandello, Wenlock, Ludlow, Devonian, Carboniferous, Lias, Oolite, Wealden, Chalk, Plastic clay, London clay, and Crag Formations, &c.

Mr. TENNANT gives PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts, illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, Models, &c.

Publications.

Just published, in crown 8vo, price 3s., in cambric,

THE DOCTRINE OF THE CHERUBIM:

An Inquiry into the Symbolical Character and Design of the Cherub Figures of Holy Scripture. By GEORGE SMITH, F.A.S., &c.

Lately published, by the same Author,

1. **THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT BRITAIN**, price 7s. 6d.

2. **PERILOUS TIMES**, price 6s.

3. **SACRED ANNALS**—I. The Patriarchal Age, price 10s.

4. ————— II. The Hebrew People, price 12s.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

This day is published, price 5s. 6d., in cloth boards,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

HOUSEHOLD WORDS. A Weekly

Journal. Designed for the instruction and entertainment of all classes of readers. Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS.

Office, No. 16, Wellington Street North, (where all communications to the Editor must be addressed,) and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

HANDBOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS.

New Editions, carefully revised and considerably improved,

MANUEL DU VOYAGEUR, in

English, French, German, and Italian, half-bound, 6s. 6d.

— in English and German, half-bound, 3s. 6d.

— in French and Italian, 3s. 6d.

Par MADAME DE GENLIS.

DULAU and Co., Foreign Booksellers, 37, Soho Square.

Just published, in 12mo, price 2s. 6d.,

RHETORICAL READINGS FOR

SCHOOLS. By W. McDOWALL, Inspector of the Heriot Schools, Edinburgh.

In the above work, minute illustrations of science and art have been omitted, and only such pieces introduced as are calculated to improve the taste and afford scope for fine reading. The selections are from original sources, and will not be found in previous collections.

Specimen copies sent free by post for Two Shillings; and prospectuses gratis to any address, on application to the publishers in Edinburgh.

SUTHERLAND and KNOX, Edinburgh; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL and Co., London.

RECOVERY OF DEBTS UNDER £50. Price 6d.,

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE

A COUNTY COURTS, with all the Alterations enacted by the Extension Act, with Plain Instructions how to proceed, and every necessary information, both for Plaintiff and Defendant, by JAMES BISHOP.

* This Edition has been revised by a County-Court Clerk.

Also, by the same Author,

A NEW and POPULAR ABSTRACT of the ENGLISH LAWS relative to LANDLORDS and TENANTS; with every information respecting Letting or Taking Houses, Buying or Selling Houses, and the Laws relative to Repairs, Ejectments, Recovery of Rent, Distress, &c.; Valuable Information respecting Fire-Proof and Sound-Proof Dwellings. Corrected to the present session. Price 6d.; or 1s. cloth.

THOMAS DEAN and Son, 35, Threadneedle Street.

NORMANDY'S CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Price 12s. 6d.,

THE COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK

of CHEMICAL ANALYSIS; being Practical Instructions for the Determination of the Intrinsic or Commercial Value of Substances used in Manufactures, in Trades, and the Arts. By A. NORMANDY, Author of "Practical Introduction to the Science of Chemistry," and Editor of "Rose's Treatise of Chemical Analysis."

The object of this work is to enable the manufacturer, the agriculturist, the builder, the artist, the miner, and the public generally, of whatever trade or profession, to detect the falsifications or impurities which, either naturally, accidentally, or intentionally, contaminate the various substances met with in commerce—to determine the amount of these impurities, and thus ascertain the real value, or actual amount, of available matter contained in the articles purchased by them.

GEORGE KNIGHT and Sons, Foster Lane, London; and to be had of all Booksellers.

THE REV. MOSES MARGOLIOUTH.

On Tuesday, in 2 vols. 8vo, with numerous Illustrations,

A PILGRIMAGE TO THE LAND OF MY FATHERS:

OR,

Narrative of Travel and Sojourn in Judæa and Egypt.

BY THE REV. MOSES MARGOLIOUTH.

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

(Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

THE BARONESS CALABRELLA.

On Tuesday, in Three Vols. post 8vo,

THE DOUBLE OATH;Or, *The Rendezvous.*

BY THE BARONESS CALABRELLA.

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

THE NEW SERIES OF ROYAL FEMALE BIOGRAPHIES.**LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND,**

AND

ENGLISH PRINCESSES

CONNECTED WITH THE REGAL SUCCESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BY AGNES STRICKLAND,

AUTHOR OF "LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND."

This Series will be comprised in Six Volumes post 8vo, uniform in size, with the *Lives of the Queens of England*, embellished with Portraits and Engraved Titlepages.

Vol. I. will be published in OCTOBER, containing the Lives of MARGARET TUDOR, Queen of James IV.; MARGARET OF FRANCE, first Queen of James V.; MARY OF LOBBRAINE, second Queen of James V., and Mother of Queen Mary.

Price 10s. 6d., handsomely bound in cloth.

Volume II. will be published early in 1851.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

In scarlet cloth, 12mo, price 5s.,
EMBLEMS OF SAINTS; by which
they are distinguished in Works of Art. By the
Rev. F. C. HUSENBETH.

London: BURNS and LAMBERT, 17, Portman Street.

BRITISH PALÆOZOIC FOSSILS.Preparing for publication in Royal 4to, illustrated with
numerous Plates.**DESCRIPTIONS OF THE
BRITISH PALÆOZOIC FOSSILS,**Added by Professor SEDGWICK to the Woodwardian
Collection, and contained in the Geological Museum
of the University of Cambridge.

With figures of the new and imperfectly known species.

By FREDERICK MC COY,

Professor of Geology, &c., Queen's College, Belfast,
Author of 'Characters of the Carboniferous Limestone
Fossils of Ireland,' 'Synopsis of the Silurian Fossils of
Ireland,' &c.

Printed at the University Press.

Part I. nearly ready.

London: REEVE and BENHAM.

Cambridge: J. DEIGHTON, and MACMILLAN and Co.

THE NEW NOVELS.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.,

SINGLETON FONTENOY.A NAVAL STORY. By JAMES HANNAY, Esq., late of her
Majesty's Navy.

II.

THE LUTTRELLS; OR, THE TWO
MARRIAGES. By FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS, Esq., author
of "Shakespeare and his Friends," "Maid of Honour," &c.
3 vols."A book of remarkable interest and great power."—
Weekly Chronicle."In every respect this novel deserves the highest praise,
and will secure an extensive popularity."—*Messenger*.

III.

CLAUDE. By MISS MOLESWORTH."An extraordinary work, a fiction of first class merit,
one which it is impossible to peruse attentively and not
place the author amongst the first writers in this depart-
ment of literature."—*Weekly Chronicle*.

Nearly ready, in 3 vols.,

LOVE AND AMBITION. By the

Author of "Rockingham."

"Rockingham" (says the *Quarterly Review*) abounds
in interest. From internal evidence it must have been
written by a person constantly mingling in the highest
English society."

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough Street.

DEAN AND SON,

35, THREADNEEDLE STREET,

Will Publish, October 1st,

SIX NEW SIXPENNY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN,

ENTITLED

**PLEASANT TALES for LITTLE
PEOPLE:** elegantly embellished with numerous Engrav-
ings, and done up in coloured fancy covers, 6d. each.**SQUIRE GRAY'S FRUIT FEAST;**
with an account of how he entertained all his Young
Friends; and some of the Pretty Tales that he gave to
them as Prizes. With 14 elegant Engravings.**ANNE and JANE;** or, Good Advice
and Good Example: a Tale for Young Children. By Miss
J. S. 15 Engravings.**SUNSHINE and TWILIGHT;** or,
the Prosperity and Adversity of Two Cousins; exhibiting
the reward of Amiable Manners and Conduct. 15 elegant
Engravings.**MIRTHFUL MOMENTS;** 'or,' How
to Enjoy Holidays: a Collection of Mirthful and Pleasing
Games and Forfeits; with Plain Directions for Playing at
each Game, and how to "Cry the Forfeits."**TROUBLES ARISING from BEING
TOO LATE;** or, the Quick and the Slow Sisters. Many
elegant Engravings.**A PRINCE in SEARCH of a WIFE;**
or, Rosette and the Fairy: a Trial of Charity. With 15
elegant Engravings.*Also, will be published, same time,***EASY and INTERESTING HIS-
TORIES,** for very Little Folks. By Miss CORNER. Each
embellished with Four Pages of elegantly tinted illustra-
tions. Price 6d. each.**THE ANCIENT BRITONS;** describ-
ing their Manners and Customs; and how they were con-
quered, and Britain was governed by the Romans. In easy
language, for Young Children. 6d.**THE CONQUEST of the ROMANS
and BRITONS by the SAXONS;** and an interesting
Account of the Saxon Heptarchy, or the Seven Saxon
Kingdoms in England at one time. 6d. stitched.**THE LIFE and TIMES of ALFRED
the GREAT:** an interesting Narrative, in easy language,
for Young Children. 6d.**THE NORMAN CONQUEST;** and
the manner in which the People of England lived during
the Reign of William the Conqueror. An interesting Na-
rative, in easy language. 6d. stitched.**AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE
of the HISTORY and the MANNERS and CONDITION
of the PEOPLE of ENGLAND in the MIDDLE AGES.**
In easy language, for Young Children. 6d.**AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE
of the HISTORY and the MANNERS and CONDITION
of the PEOPLE of ENGLAND in the 15th and 16th
CENTURIES.** In easy language, for Young Children. 6d.**AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE
of the HISTORY and the MANNERS and CONDITION
of the PEOPLE of ENGLAND in the 17th and 18th
CENTURIES.** In easy language, for Young Children.London: Printed by THOMAS CHOATE SAVILL, at his
Printing-office, No. 4, Chandos Street, in the Parish of
Saint Paul, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex;
and published by WILLIAM DANIEL GEARY, of No. 175,
Albany Road, Camberwell, in the County of Surrey, at
the LITERARY GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 3, Tavistock
Street, Covent Garden.—Saturday, September 21, 1850.